HUGHES'S

COMMON SCHOOL BRANCHES

IN A NUTSHELL.

BY JOSIAH HUGHES.

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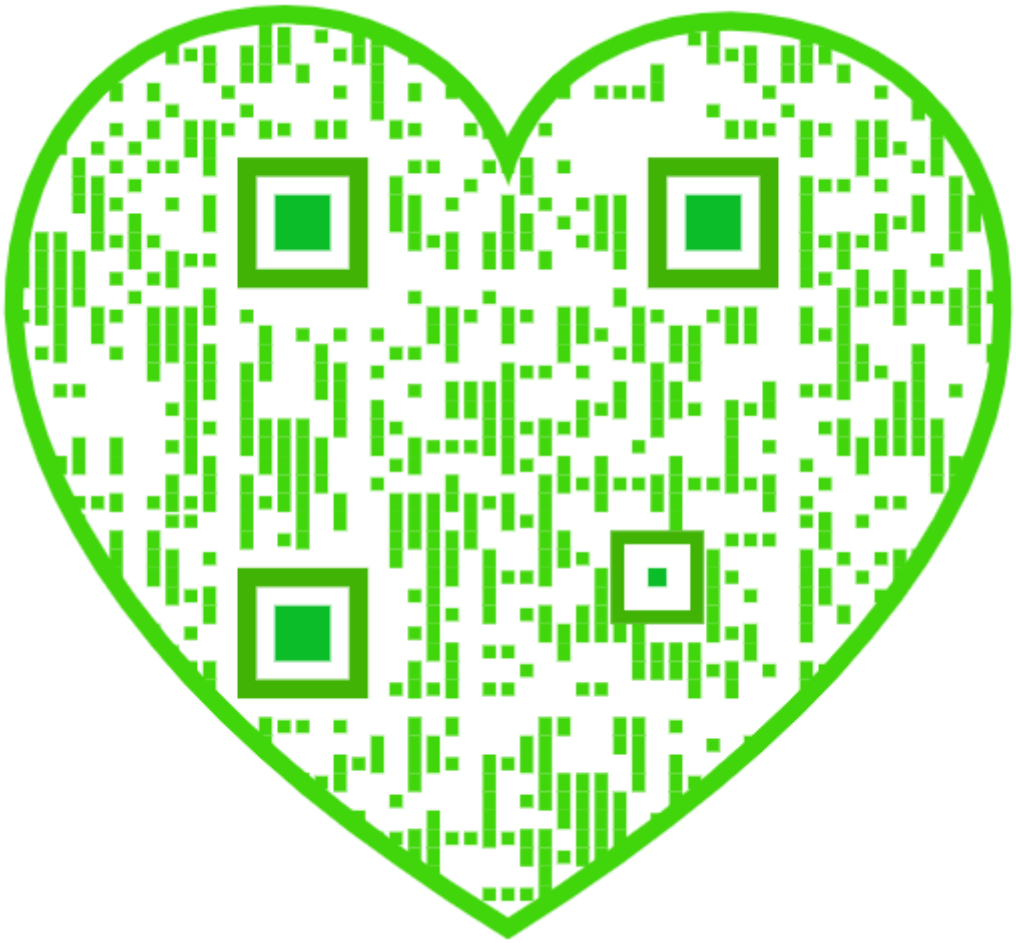

HUGHES'S
COMMON SCHOOL BRANCHES
IN A NUTSHELL

PREPARED FOR THE BENEFIT OF

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

—BY—

JOSIAH HUGHES,

Superintendent of the Schools of Roane County, W. Va., and Author of "Questions and Answers on United States History."

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PREFACE.

The object aimed at in the preparation of this work has been to compile a pocket library of the branches taught in the Common Schools, for the use of teachers, advanced students and private learners in reviewing the branches, and extending their knowledge of them.

In every branch of study there are certain essential principles and facts which should be remembered. These should be reviewed frequently, for every repetition seems to impress an object of thought more indelibly upon the memory. The review should not be voluminous, yet it should be comprehensive enough to give the student a clear knowledge of the subject reviewed. In the preparation of this work, the author's aim has been to furnish just such a review.

The author submits this work to a discriminating public with the hope that it may prove to be helpful to teachers and students.

Note to Revised Edition.

The rapid and steady sale of the Old Edition shows that the book served its purpose.

The author submits a thorough revision, with the hope that the Revised Edition may have even a wider welcome.

June, 1898.

Orthography.

1. ORTHOGRAPHY treats of letters, syllables, and words.

Remark.—The word *Orthography* is derived from the Greek *orthos*, right, and *graphein*, to write.

2. A LETTER is a character used to represent one or more elementary sounds.

3. AN ALPHABET (from *alpha* and *beta*) is the letters of a language arranged in the customary order.

Remark.—The English alphabet is simply the *Latin* alphabet applied to the English language. The Latin alphabet was derived from the Greek, which was probably derived from the Phœnician, or from the Hebrew, with which it is closely allied.

4. THE NAME of a letter is the appellation by which it is known.

5. THE POWER of a letter is the elementary sound which it represents.

6. AN ELEMENTARY SOUND is the simplest sound of a language; as, *a* in *ale*.

7. THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS of the English language are about forty-two in number, and they are divided into (1) Vocals (*Tonics*), which consist of pure tone; (2) Subvocals (*Subtonics*), which consist of tone united with breath; (3) Aspirates (*Atonics*), which consist of pure breath only.

8. LETTERS are divided into (1) *Vowels*, which represent *Vocals;* (2) *Consonants*, which represent *Subvocals* and *Aspirates*.

9. THE VOWELS are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *w*, and *y*.

10. W and *y* are consonants, when they begin words or syllables and are immediately followed by a vowel.

11. THE VOWEL SOUNDS of *w* and *y* are the same as those of *u* and *i*.

12. I is a consonant, when it represents the sound of *y* in *yet*; as in *alien*.

13. U is a consonant, when it represents the sound of *w* consonant.

14. A, *e*, and *o* are always vowels.

15. CONSONANTS CLASSIFIED: (1) As to the nature of the sound represented, *Subvocals* and *Aspirates;* (2) As to the position of the organs, *Mutes* and *Semi-vowels;* (3) As to the organs of speech that mainly operate to produce consonant sounds, *Labials*, *Linguals*, *Lingua-dentals*, *Linguo-nasal*, *Palato-nasal*, and *Palatals*.

16. MUTES (*Explodents*) are those consonants that can not be sounded without the aid of a vowel. They are *b*, *d*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and *c* and *g* hard.

17. SEMI-VOWELS (*Continuants*) are those consonants that may represent sounds without the aid of a vowel.

18. LABIALS are letters whose sounds are made mainly by the lips; as, *b*, *v*, *w*, *m*, *p*, *f*, etc.

19. LINGUALS are letters whose sounds are made mainly by the tongue; as, *l*, *r*.

20. LINGUO-DENTALS are letters whose sounds are made mainly by the tongue and teeth; as, *d*, *j*, *z*, *t*, *s*, etc.

21. LINGUO-NASAL is a letter whose sound is articulated by the tongue, the sound passing through the nose; as, *n* in *man*.

22. PALATO-NASAL (*ng* in *song*), is made mainly by the palate, the sound passing through the nose.

23. PALATALS are letters whose sounds are made mainly by the palate; as, *g*, *y*, *k*, *h*.

24. LIQUIDS are letters whose sounds flow readily into other sounds. They are *l*, *m*, *n*, and *r*.

25. REDUNDANT LETTERS are those which have no sounds of their own. They are *c*, *j*, *q*, and *x*.

26. COGNATE LETTERS are those whose sounds are produced by the same organs, in a similar position; as, *f* and *v*, *t* and *d*.

27. SIBILANT LETTERS are those which represent hissing sounds; as, *s* and *z*.

28. SILENT LETTERS (*Aphthongs*) are those which represent no sounds, but are used: (1) To modify the sounds of other letters; as, *e* in *late*, *g* in *sign*. (2) To indicate the proper pronunciation of syllables and words; as, *e* in *peaceable*. (3) To determine the signification; as, *u* in *buy*. (4) To show the origin: as *P* in *Psyche* (Greek.)

Remark.—*F*, *j*, *q*, *r*, *x*, *v*, and *z*, are never silent.

29. SYLLABICATION is the proper division of words into syllables, and has a two-fold object: (1) To indicate the pronunciation of words; (2) To show the composition or derivation of words.

Remark.—Syllables are: *ultimate*, the last; *penultimate*, the last but one; *antepenultimate*, the last but two; *preantepenultimate*, the last but three.

30. A SPOKEN SYLLABLE is a sound or a combination of sounds uttered with one impulse of the voice.

31. A WRITTEN SYLLABLE is a letter or a combination of letters representing a sound or sounds uttered with one impulse of the voice.

32. A WORD is a syllable or a combination of syllables used as the sign of an idea.

33. WORDS CLASSIFIED: (1) As to form, *Simple* and *Compound;* (2) As to origin, *Primitive* and *Derivative;* (3) As to number of syllables, *Monosyllable, Dissyllable, Trisyllable* and *Polysyllable.*

34. A SIMPLE WORD is a single word, either primitive or derivative; as, *man, childish.*

35. A COMPOUND WORD is one composed of two or more simple words; as, *inkstand, son-in-law, penman, cloud-capped.*

Remark.—Compound words not frequently used generally retain the hyphen.

36. A PRIMITIVE WORD is one not derived from any other in the same language; as, *child, write.*

37. A DERIVATIVE WORD is one formed from a single simpler word, by the addition of one or more letters, or syllables; as, *childish, childishness, writing.*

38. A MONOSYLLABLE is a word of one syllable.

39. A DISSYLLABLE is a word of two syllables.

40. A TRISYLLABLE is a word of three syllables.

41. A POLYSYLLABLE is a word of more than three syllables.

42. THE BASE OF A SYLLABLE is the vocal or vowel used in its formation.

43. THE BASE OF A COMPOUND WORD is the part modified; as, *stand* in *inkstand.*

44. THE BASE OF A DERIVATIVE WORD is the primitive word from which it is derived; as, *mind* in *remindful*, having both a prefix and a suffix.

45. A PREFIX is a modifier placed before a primitive or radical word; as, *re* in *remind.*

46. A SUFFIX is a modifier placed after a primitive or radical word; as, *ful* in *fearful.*

47. AN AFFIX is one or more letters or syllables added at the end of a word; a suffix; a postfix.— *Webster.*

Remark.—Some authors define *Affix* as either a *prefix* or a *suffix.*

48. ACCENT is a stress of voice laid on a particular syllable.

49. PRIMARY ACCENT is more forcible than any other in the same word.

50. SECONDARY ACCENT is less forcible, and occurs nearest the beginning of a word.

51. DISCRIMINATIVE ACCENT is used to distinguish words spelled alike, but differing in meaning; as, *Au*gust, au*gust.*

52. A DIPHTHONG is the union of two vowels in one syllable; as, *ai* in *rain*, *ow* in *cow*, *ea* in *beat.*

53. A PROPER DIPHTHONG is one in which both vowels are sounded.

Remark.—There are four *proper diphthongs: ou* in *foul*, *ow* in *now*, *oi* in *boil*, *oy* in *boy.* They represent two diphthongal sounds.

54. AN IMPROPER DIPHTHONG (*Digraph*) is one in which but one vowel is sounded; as, *ea* in *meat*, *oa* in *boat.*

Remark.—There are twenty-five digraphs. The following are in common use: *ae*, *ai*, *au*, *aw*, *ay*, *ea*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*, *ew*, *ey*, *ia*, *ie*, *oa*, *oe*, *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, and sometimes *ou* and *ow*, as in *famous* and *slow.*

55. A TRIPHTHONG (*Trigraph*) is the union of three vowels in one syllable; as, *iew* in *view*, *eau* in *beau.*

Remark 1.—There are no triphthongs in which the vowels are all sounded; therefore there are no *proper triphthongs.* In *buoy* and *queen*, *u* is a consonant.

Remark 2.—The eight *triphthongs*, or *trigraphs*, are: *aye* in *aye*, *awe* in *awe*, *eau* in *beau* and *beauty*, *eou* in *gorgeous*, *eye* in *eye*, *ieu* in *lieu*, *iew* in *view*, and *owe* in *owe.*

56. A TETRAGRAPH is the union of four vowels representing one sound; as, *ueue* in *queue*.

57. THE CONSONANT COMBINATIONS are: *ch*, *gh*, *ph*, *sh*, *th*, *wh*, and *ng*.

58. A DOUBLE CONSONANT is a consonant immediately repeated in the same syllable; as, *ff* in *ruff*, *ss* in *hissing*.

Remark.—*X*, *k*, and *c*, are never doubled.

59. A SUBSTITUTE represents a sound usually represented by some other letter or letters; as, *e* for *long a* in *they*.

60. PHONOLOGY (*Phonetics*) is the science of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech.

61. ORTHOEPY treats of the correct pronunciation of words.

62. DIACRITICAL MARKS are characters used to indicate the sounds of letters. In Webster's Dictionary the following are used: Macron (-), breve (˘), dieresis (¨), semidieresis (¨), cedilla (¸), tilde(~), caret (∧), suspended bar (⊥).

63. LEXICOGRAPHY treats of the signification of words.

64. PRONUNCIATION is the correct vocal expression of words or parts of words.

65. SPELLING is the distinct expression of the letters or sounds of a word, in their proper order.

66. ORTHOGRAPHIC SPELLING is the expression of the letters of a word in their proper order.

67. PHONETIC SPELLING is the expression of the elementary sounds of a word, in their proper order.

68. ANALYSIS is the separation of a word into its elements.

69. SYNTHESIS is the combination of elements into words.

70. SYNONYMS are words which have nearly the same meaning; as, *character* and *reputation.*

71. HOMONYMS are words pronounced alike, but different in meaning; as, *berry* and *bury.*

Reading.

1. READING is imbibing the thoughts, feelings, and sentiments of an author.

2. AUDIBLE READING is imbibing the thoughts, feelings, and sentiments of an author, and giving utterance to the language.

3. SILENT READING is imbibing the thoughts, feelings, and sentiments of an author, without giving utterance to the language.

4. ELOCUTION is the art of expressing thought, emotion, and passion in an easy, graceful, and effective manner.

5. SPEAKING is the oral expression of thought and sentiment.

6. DECLAMATION is the delivery of another's composition.

7. ORATION is the delivery of one's own composition.

8. ARTICULATION is the distinct utterance of the elementary sounds.

9. VOCAL EXPRESSION is the utterance of thought, feeling, or passion. It embraces *Emphasis*, *Inflection*, *Slur*, *Modulation*, *Monotone*, *Personation*, and *Pauses*.

10. EMPHASIS is a stress of voice placed on one or more words of a sentence, its object being to give prominence and importance.

11. ABSOLUTE (*Ordinary*) EMPHASIS is that which is independent of any contrast or comparison.

12. ANTITHETIC (*Relative*) EMPHASIS is that which is used in comparing or contrasting ideas; as, "It is better to *mend* our faults than to *hide* them."

13. INFLECTION is the slide of the voice used in reading and speaking. Its divisions are the *Rising*, the *Falling*, and the *Circumflex*.

14. THE RISING INFLECTION is the upward slide of the voice.

15. THE FALLING INFLECTION is the downward slide of the voice.

16. THE CIRCUMFLEX is a union of the two inflections on the same syllable or word, beginning either with the falling and ending with the rising, or with the rising and ending with the falling. It is used to express irony, sarcasm, sneering, or contrast.

17. THE RISING CIRCUMFLEX begins with a falling and ends with a rising slide of the voice.

18. THE FALLING CIRCUMFLEX begins with a rising and ends with a falling slide voice.

19. SLUR is a smooth, rapid, subdued movement of the voice over words, phrases and clauses of less importance. It is applied to passages expressing contrast, repetition, explanation, etc.

20. MODULATION is the variations of the voice in reading and speaking. It includes *Pitch*, *Force*, *Quality*, and *Rate*.

21. MONOTONE is an unvaried tone throughout a sentence or discourse.

22. CADENCE is the natural dropping of the voice on the closing words of a sentence.

23. PAUSES are cessations of the voice in reading and speaking.

24. GRAMMATICAL PAUSES are those indicated by the punctuation marks.

25. RHETORICAL PAUSES are those used to give clearness and impressiveness to the parts between which they are used.

26. PITCH is the degree of elevation or depression of sound. Its divisions are *High*, *Moderate*, and *Low*.

27. THE KEYNOTE is the standard pitch of the voice in reading and speaking.

28. THE COMPASS of the voice is its general range above and below the keynote.

29. QUANTITY, in reading and speaking, has reference to the loudness or volume of sound; also to the time occupied in uttering a syllable or a word.

30. FORCE is the degree of energy with which sounds are uttered. Its divisions are *Loud*, *Moderate*, and *Gentle*.

31. STRESS is the application of force to some particular part of a syllable or word. Its divisions are *Radical*, *Vanishing*, *Median*, *Compound*, and *Thorough*.

32. QUALITY OF VOICE has reference to the nature, character, or kinds of tone used in speech. They are the *Pure*, *Orotund*, *Tremulous*, *Aspirated*, *Plaintive*, *Guttural*, and *Falsetto*.

33. RATE (*Movement*) is the degree of rapidity with which the voice moves in reading and speaking. Its divisions are *Slow*, *Moderate*, and *Rapid*.

34. GESTURE has reference to the movements of the body and its members.

35. PERSONATION is the representation of the tones and manners of other persons.

36. TRANSITION is change in the manner of expression.

37. A SERIES is a number of particulars following each other in the same grammatical construction.

38. A COMMENCING SERIES is one which begins a sentence or a clause; as, "*Intelligence*, *industry*, *promptness*, and *honesty* are virtues that should be cultivated."

39. A CONCLUDING SERIES is one which concludes a sentence or a clause; as, "The leading motives of men are *honor*, *wealth*, *duty*, and *safety*."

40. CLIMAX (*klimax*, a ladder) is a series of particulars so arranged and expressed as to secure a gradual increase of impressiveness; as, "Then Virtue *became silent*, *heart-sick*, *pined away*, *and died*."

41. A SIMILE is a direct comparison, and is generally introduced by *like*, *as*, or *so*.

42. A METAPHOR is a comparison implied in the word itself; as, "Life is an *isthmus* between two eternities."

43. AN ALLEGORY is a combination of kindred metaphors, forming a kind of parable or fable. Most of the parables of Scriptures, the Eightieth Psalm, the Pilgrim's Progress, are examples.

44. PERSONIFICATION attributes to inanimate objects some of the qualities of living beings.

45. ANTITHESIS is the contrasting of objects, to heighten their effect; as, "A *friend* cannot be *known* in *prosperity;* an *enemy* cannot be *hidden* in *adversity*."

46. IRONY asserts directly the opposite of the meaning intended to be conveyed. It ridicules under the pretence of praising.

47. APOSTROPHE is a turning away from the main discourse to address some person or object, whether present or absent, living or dead.

48. A VERSE, or line of poetry, consists of a certain number of accented and unaccented syllables arranged according to some law.

49. PROSE is the general name for all forms of discourse which are not written in verse.

50. POETRY is discourse written in metrical language.

51. RHYME is the similarity of sound in the last syllables of two or more lines.

52. BLANK VERSE is verse without rhyme.

53. A STANZA is a regular division of a poem.

54. POETIC PAUSES are pauses made in reading poetry, required by the measured character of verse.

55. The FINAL PAUSE is a pause made at the end of a line.

56. The CŒSURAL PAUSE is a pause in a line.

Penmanship.

1. PENMANSHIP is the art of writing. It is based upon movement.

2. MOVEMENT is the manner of moving the arm, hand, and pen in writing.

3. KINDS OF MOVEMENT: Finger, Fore-arm (*Muscular*), Combined, and Whole Arm.

4. THE FINGER MOVEMENT is that in which the arm and hand rest and the fingers and thumb contract.

5. THE FORE-ARM MOVEMENT (*Muscular*) is the action of the fore-arm upon its muscular rest below the elbow, keeping the first and second fingers from motion.

6. THE COMBINED MOVEMENT is the united action of the fore-arm and the first and second fingers.

7. THE WHOLE ARM MOVEMENT is that in which the arm moves independent of any muscular rest.

8. POSITION relates to the manner of sitting at the desk. The principal positions used in writing are the Front, the Right, and the Left positions.

9. A LINE is the path of a moving pen.

10. A STRAIGHT LINE is one which has no change of direction.

11. A CURVED LINE is one which has a continuous change of direction. There are two kinds of curved lines, —*right curve* and *left curve*.

12. A RIGHT CURVE is one which bends to the right of a straight line uniting its extremities.

13. A LEFT CURVE is one which bends to the left of a straight line uniting its extremities.

14. PARALLEL LINES are lines which have the same direction, and are equally distant from each other throughout their entire length.

15. A HORIZONTAL LINE is one which is level, one end being no higher than the other.

16. A VERTICAL LINE is one which leans neither to the right nor the left.

17. AN ANGLE is the opening between two lines meeting in a point.

18. A POINT is the beginning or ending of a line, or the angular joining of two lines.

19. A LOOP is two crossing lines uniting at one end.

20. A TURN is the merging of one distinct line into another.

21. AN OVAL is an egg-shaped figure.

22. A DIRECT OVAL is one which begins with a descending left curve.

23. A REVERSED OVAL is one which begins with an ascending left curve.

24. THE BASE LINE is the one upon which the letters rest.

25. THE HEAD LINE is the one to which the short letters extend.

26. THE INTERMEDIATE LINE is the one to which the semi-extended letters extend.

27. THE TOP LINE is the one to which the extended letters extend.

28. A SPACE in height is the vertical height of the small letter *i*.

29. A SPACE in width is the horizontal distance between the straight lines in the small letter *u*.

30. CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS.—The twenty-six letters have two distinct forms called Small and Capital. The capital letters are divided into three classes,—Direct Oval, Reversed Oval, and Capital Stem. The small letters are also divided into three classes,—Short, Semi-extended, and Extended.

31. THE SHORT LETTERS are thirteen in number, and are one space in height, except *r* and *s*. which are one and one-fourth spaces. They are *i*, *u*, *w*, *n*, *m*, *r*, *x*, *o*, *c*, *a*, *e*, *r*, and *s*.

32. THE SEMI-EXTENDED LETTERS are so called because, as to their length, they are between the short and the extended letters. They are *t*, *d*, *p*, and *q*.

33. THE EXTENDED LETTERS, or *loop letters*, are those whose principal form is the extended loop. They are *h*, *k*, *l*, *b*, *j*, *y*, *g*, *f*, and *z*.

34. SLANT is the inclination of letters from a vertical position. The *degree* is the unit of measure. The *main slant* is 52 degrees, and the *connective slant* is 30 degrees.

35. PRINCIPLES are the constituent parts of letters. Most authors give seven principles, viz: (1) straight line, (2) right curve, (3) left curve, (4) extended loop, (5) direct oval, (6) reversed oval, and (7) capital stem.

36. PEN HOLDING.—Hold the pen between the first two fingers and the thumb, so that it will cross the second finger at the root of the nail, the first finger resting on the holder about one inch from the point of the pen. Place the

thumb against the holder opposite the first joint of the first finger, the holder crossing this finger just in front of the knuckle joint. The third and fourth fingers should be brought back under the hand, and should slide freely on the paper.

U. S. History.

970. GREENLAND discovered by Gunbiorn, a Norwegian.

1001. LEIF ERIKSON and BIORN, of Iceland, explored Vinland, Canada, Massachusetts, and other parts of North America.

1492. COLUMBUS discovered America, at the island of Guanahani, one of the Bahamas.

1497. JOHN CABOT discovered the coast of North America.

1498. SOUTH AMERICA DISCOVERED by Columbus.

1499. AMERIGO VESPUCCI, an Italian, a native of Florence, visited America, drew a map of the country, and wrote letters giving an account of his discoveries. His letters were published by a German geographer, who named the country in honor of Vespucci.

1512. PONCE DE LEON, a Spaniard, seeking for a fabled fountain of immortal youth, discovered Florida.

1513. BALBOA, a Spaniard, discovered the Pacific Ocean.

1518. GRIJALVA, a Spaniard, explored the southern coast of Mexico.

1519-'21. CORTEZ, a Spaniard, conquered Mexico.

1520. MAGELLAN, a Portuguese in Spanish service, discovered and sailed through the strait which bears his name, named the Pacific Ocean, and made the first circumnavigation of the globe.

1524. VERAZZANI, an Italian in the service of the French government, explored the eastern coast of North America.

1528. NARVAEZ, a Spaniard, explored part of Florida.

1534-'35. CARTIER, a Frenchman, explored and named the gulf and river of St. Lawrence.

1541. DE SOTO, a Spaniard, discovered the Mississippi River.

1565. MELENDEZ, a Spaniard, founded ST. AUGUSTINE, Florida; the first permanent settlement in the United States.

1576. FROBISHER, an Englishman, attempted to find a north-west passage to Asia.

1579. SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, an Englishman, explored the Pacific coast.

1582. ESPEJO, a Spaniard, explored New Mexico, and founded SANTA FE; the second oldest town in the United States.

1584. RALEIGH, an Englishman, sent out an expedition to Roanoke Island.

1585. LANE'S COLONY, Raleigh's first attempt to form a settlement.

1587. WHITE'S COLONY, Raleigh's second attempt.

1602. GOSNOLD, an Englishman, explored the coast of Massachusetts, and discovered and named Cape Cod.

1607. JAMESTOWN settled; the first permanent English settlement in the United States.

1608. CHAMPLAIN, a Frenchman, founded Quebec, and (1609) discovered Lake Champlain.

1609. HENRY HUDSON, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch, discovered the Hudson River.

1614. Settlement of NEW YORK by the Dutch.

1619. FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN AMERICA, at Jamestown, Virginia.

1620. SLAVERY FIRST INTRODUCED by a sale of twenty Africans, made by the Dutch to the Georgetown, Virginia, planters.

1620. PILGRIM FATHERS, or *Puritans*, settled at New Plymouth, Mass.; the first permanent English settlement in New England.

1630. BOSTON founded by John Winthrop.

1634. MARYLAND settled by the second Lord Baltimore.

1636. RHODE ISLAND settled by Roger Williams.

1637. PEQUOD WAR. John Mason led the colonial army. The tribe perished in a day.

1643. UNION OF THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES, —Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven.

1651. NAVIGATION ACT passed; enforced in 1660, giving England entire control of all the trade of the colonies.

1664. NEW YORK taken by the English, and the present name given.

1673. NEW YORK re-gained by the Dutch, but lost again the next year.

1675. KING PHILIP, son of Massasoit, made war on the New England settlers; King Philip, after losing most all his warriors by death, and his family by capture, fled to his home, where he was shot by a faithless Indian.

1676. BACON'S REBELLION. Cause: Governor Berkeley refused Bacon a commission to make war on hostile Indians, and Bacon went against them without any commis-

sion except his sword. Governor Berkeley declared him a rebel, and afterward refused him a commission, although the Indians were committing depredations every day. A rebellion followed. Bacon died of fever, and his death ended the rebellion.

1682. WILLIAM PENN, an English Quaker, founded the colony of Pennsylvania as an asylum for the persecuted English Quakers.

1689-1697. KING WILLIAM'S WAR, a war between England and France, which extended to their American colonies. Closed by the Treaty of Ryswick.

1692. SALEM WITCHCRAFT, a delusion which prevailed at Salem, Massachusetts. Twenty persons were hanged and many others were tortured into confession, and thus saved themselves from punishment.

1702-1713. QUEEN ANNE'S WAR, caused in Europe by an attempt made by England to prevent the union of France and Spain. In Europe it was called the War of the Spanish Succession. Closed by the Treaty of Utrecht.

1733. GEORGIA settled by James Oglethorpe, an Englishman, whose object was to found an asylum for the persecuted Protestants of Europe, and for the poor who were imprisoned for debt, and others imprisoned for crime.

1744-1748. KING GEORGE'S WAR, caused in Europe by disputes over the succession to the Austrian throne, in which France and England espoused opposite causes. The war extended to the French and English colonies in America. In Europe it was known as the War of the Austrian Succession. Closed by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1754-1763. FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, caused by the conflicting claims of England and France.

1755. BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT near Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg.

1756. WAR formally declared by the French.

1759. CAPTURE OF QUEBEC; Wolfe and Montcalm, the commanders, killed.

1763. TREATY OF PARIS; France ceded to England all her North American possessions east of the Mississippi, except the island and city of New Orleans.

1765. The STAMP ACT passed by Parliament.

1765. The FIRST COLONIAL CONGRESS met in New York.

1774. The FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS met in Philadelphia.

1775-1781. REVOLUTIONARY WAR, a war between England and her American colonies, caused mainly by an attempt made by England to tax the colonies, without allowing them representation in the British Parliament.

1775. Battle of LEXINGTON, the first battle of the war.

1776. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, July 4; proposed by Richard Henry Lee; prepared by Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston; written by Thomas Jefferson.

1777. BURGOYNE SURRENDERED his whole army to Gates, at Saratoga,—the turning event of the war.

1778. The TREATY OF ALLIANCE with France, by which France acknowledged the American Independence, and agreed to send a fleet of sixteen vessels and an army of 4,000 men to assist in the war.

1779. JOHN PAUL JONES, a Scotch-American, noted for his wonderful pluck and skill in war, captured the Serapis and the Countess.

1780. ARNOLD'S TREASON. He sought and obtained command of West Point, a very important fortress. He bargained with General Clinton to deliver up the fortress for a general's commission in the British army and ten thousand pounds sterling. Major Andre, Clinton's messenger, was captured, and Arnold fled to a British vessel. Andre was hanged as a spy. October 2.

1781. WAR ENDED by the surrender of Cornwallis to Washington, at Yorktown, October 19.

1782. John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Laurens, and John Jay were appointed commissioners to conclude a treaty with Great Britain. November 30, a preliminary treaty was signed at Paris.

1783. The final treaty of Peace, the TREATY OF PARIS, signed, September 3, and the United States gained their independence.

1787. The CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION met at Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation, but finding them too weak and defective for revision, formed an entirely new constitution, which was adopted the same year, and submitted to the several States for their ratification.

1788. The CONSTITUTION ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina.

1789. The FIRST CONGRESS under the new constitution met at New York; George Washington inaugurated; Hamilton, Jefferson, Knox, Randolph, and Jay appointed members of the cabinet.

Washington, 1789-1797.

1791. Vermont admitted into the Union.

1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union.

1793. The cotton-gin invented by Eli Whitney.

1794. The Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania.

1796. Tennessee admitted into the Union.

Adams, 1797-1801.

1797. Troubles with France.

1798. Alien and Sedition laws passed.

1799. Death of Washington at Mt. Vernon

1800. Capital removed to Washington.

Jefferson, 1801-1809.

1802. Ohio admitted into the Union.

1803. Louisiana purchased from France for $15,000,000.

1804. Lewis and Clarke expedition; Hamilton-Burr duel.

1807. First steamboat on the Hudson, invented by Robert Fulton.

1807. Embargo law passed.

Madison, 1809-1817.

1811. General Harrison defeated the Indians at Tippecanoe.

1812. War declared against Great Britain, because of her violation of American commercial rights.

1812. Louisiana admitted into the Union.

1813. Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

1814. Treaty of Peace at Ghent, December 24.

1815. Battle of New Orleans, January 8.

1816. National Bank established by Congress.

1816. Indiana admitted into the Union.

Monroe, 1817-1825.

1817. Mississippi admitted into the Union.

1818. Illinois admitted into the Union.

1819. Alabama admitted into the Union.
1819. Florida purchased from Spain for $5,000,000.
1820. Missouri Compromise passed; Maine admitted.
1821. Missouri admitted into the Union.
1824. General Lafayette visited the United States.

John Quincy Adams, 1825-1829.

1826. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died, July 4.
1826. The first railroad in the United States completed.
1828. Revision of the Tariff, the "American System."

Jackson, 1829-1837.

1831. James Monroe died, July 4.
1832. Nullification ordinance passed by South Carolina.
1832. Black Hawk War began.
1833. National Funds removed from the U. S. Bank.
1835. Seminole War begun by Osceola.
1836. Arkansas admitted into the Union.
1837. Michigan admitted into the Union.

Van Buren, 1837-1841.

1837. Great financial panic.
1838. Anti-slavery agitation.
1840. Sub-Treasury Bill passed.

W. H. Harrison, 1841.

1841. Harrison died one month after inauguration.

Tyler, 1841-1845.

1842. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty settled the dispute between the United States and Great Britain over the boundary line of Maine.
1842. Dorr's Rebellion in Rhode Island.

1843. The first magnetic telegraph erected in the world was put up between Washington and Baltimore.

1844. First public message sent was concerning Polk's nomination for the Presidency.

1845. Florida and Texas admitted into the Union.

Polk, 1845-1849.

1846. Mexico declared war against the United States, caused by the annexation of Texas, which was claimed by Mexico.

1846. Iowa admitted into the Union.

1847. The city of Mexico surrendered.

1848. Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, by which the United States gained the territory now comprised in New Mexico, Utah, and California; and the Rio Grande for the western boundary of the disputed territory. Mexico received $18,250,000 as purchase money.

1848. Gold discovered in California.

1848. Wisconsin admitted into the Union.

Taylor, 1849-1850.

1850. Death of John C. Calhoun.

1850. Death of President Taylor, one year and four months after his inauguration.

Fillmore, 1850-1853.

1850. Clay's "Omnibus Bill" passed.

1852. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster died.

Pierce, 1853-1857.

1853. The Gadsden Treaty—27,000 square miles of territory acquired from Mexico for $10,000,000, and the Mexican line established.

1854. Kansas-Nebraska Bill passed; a bill which organized the two territories, and gave the inhabitants of each the right to decide whether their territory should be admitted into the Union as free or slave. This bill abrogated the Missouri Compromise, which provided that after 1820 slavery should be prohibited in all other territory west of the Mississippi and north of the southern boundary of Missouri.

1857. The Kansas War, caused by a rivalry between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties.

Buchanan, 1857-1861.

1857. The Dred Scott Decision.

1858. Minnesota admitted into the Union.

1859. John Brown seized upon the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and proclaimed freedom to slaves in that section. He was captured and hanged as a traitor.

1860. Oregon admitted into the Union.

1860. South Carolina seceded from the Union.

1861. Kansas admitted into the Union.

1861. Southern Confederacy organized at Montgomery, Alabama, with Jefferson Davis as President and Alexander H. Stephens as Vice-President. South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina formed the Confederacy.

Lincoln, 1861-1865.

1861. War with the Confederate States declared. Causes: The slavery agitation and the secession of the Southern States were the principal causes. Battle of Bull Run or Manassas Junction.

1862. Capture of Fort Donelson; battles of Shiloh, Seven Pines, Seven Days, Second of Manassas, Antietam, Perryville, and Fredericksburg.

1863. Emancipation Proclamation; battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and the surrender of Vicksburg. West Virginia admitted into the Union.

1864. Grant made Lieutenant-General; Battle of the Wilderness; Battle between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama;* Battle of Winchester; Nevada admitted into the Union; Sherman's March to the Sea; Lincoln re-elected.

1865. Petersburg and Richmond captured; General Lee surrendered his army to General Grant at Appomattox Court-House, April 9; President Lincoln assassinated at Ford's Theatre in Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, April 14.

Johnson, 1865-1869.

1865. General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman, April 26.

1866. Atlantic cable successfully laid between Ireland and Newfoundland, by Cyrus W. Field.

1867. Nebraska admitted into the Union; Alaska purchased from Russia for $7,200,000; Tenure-of-Office Bill passed; President Johnson impeached.

Grant, 1869-1877.

1869. Pacific Railroad opened.

1870. The Fifteenth Amendment became a part of the Constitution.

1871. Chicago fire—3,000 acres devastated.

1872. Alabama claims settled.

1873. Modoc War; Financial panic.

1876. Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia; Colorado admitted into the Union; the Custer slaughter.

1877. Electoral Commission.

Hayes, 1877-1881.

1877. Railroad strike; Indian war.

1879. Resumption of specie payment.

1880. Treaties (two) with China, respecting commerce and immigration.

Garfield, 1881.

1881. July 2—President Garfield was assassinated in the Baltimore and Potomac depot at Washington by Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker. The President died after ten weeks of great suffering.

Arthur, 1881-1885.

1881. Centennial anniversary of the capture of Yorktown.

1882. Execution of Charles J. Guiteau.

1883. The Civil Service Bill passed.

Cleveland, 1885-1889.

1885. Deaths of General U. S. Grant and Vice-President Hendricks.

1886. Presidential Succession Bill passed.

1887. Chicago anarchists hanged.

Harrison, 1889-1893.

1889. Oklahoma opened for settlement.

1889. The Conemaugh disaster, or the Johnstown flood.

1889. Admission of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington.

1890. Admission of Idaho and Wyoming.

1890. War with the Sioux Indians begins, and Sitting Bull, the great Sioux Chief, is killed.

1891. Deaths of General William T. Sherman, George Bancroft, and James Russell Lowell.

1892. Deaths of George William Curtis, John Greenleaf Whittier, Cyrus W. Field, and Jay Gould.

1892. Labor trouble at Homestead, Pennsylvania.

1893. Deaths of Benjamin F. Butler, John E. Kenna, R. B. Hayes, James G. Blaine.

Cleveland, 1893-1897.

1893. World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

1893. Business depression.

1894. The Coxey army led to Washington.

1894. The Pullman strike in Chicago.

1894. The Wilson Tariff Bill passed.

1896. Death of Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

1896. Admission of Utah, the forty-fifth State.

1896. Election of William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart.

William McKinley, 1897—.

1897. Deaths of George M. Pullman, Neal Dow, Charles A. Dana, General J. O. Shelby, and General Francis A. Walker.

1897. The discovery of gold in the Klondike region, on the Yukon river, in Alaska.

1898. Destruction of the United States battle-ship Maine, in the harbor of Havana,—two officers and 264 of her crew perish. War with Spain declared.

1898. Deaths of Frances E. Willard and General W. S. Rosecrans.

The Principal Battles of the Revolutionary War.

Date.	Location.	Commanders.		Army Successful.
		American.	British.	
1775	Lexington	Parker	Pitcairn	American
"	Ticonderoga	Allen	De Laplace	American
"	Bunker Hill	Prescott	Howe	British
"	Quebec	Arnold and Montgomery	Carleton	British
1776	Fort Moultrie	Moultrie	Clinton and Parker	American
"	Long Island	Washington	Howe	British
"	White Plains	Washington	Howe	British
"	Trenton	Washington	Rahl	American
1777	Princeton	Washington	Mawhood	American
"	Bennington	Stark	Baum	American
"	Brandywine	Washington	Howe	British
"	Germantown	Washington	Howe	British
"	Saratoga (2)	Gates	Burgoyne	American
1778	Monmouth	Washington	Clinton	American
"	Wyoming	Zeb Butler	John Butler	British
"	Cherry Valley		Brant	British
"	Savannah	Robt. Howe	Campbell	British
1779	Stony Point	Wayne	Johnson	American
"	Savannah	Lincoln	Prevost	British
1780	Charleston	Lincoln	Clinton	British
"	Camden	Gates	Cornwallis	British
"	King's Mt	Campbell	Ferguson	American
1781	Cowpens	Morgan	Tarleton	American
"	Guilford C. H.	Greene	Cornwallis	British
"	Eutaw Springs	Greene	Stuart	Indecisive
"	Yorktown	Washington	Cornwallis	American

The Principal Battles of the War of 1812.

Date	Engagement.	Commanders.		Victors.
		American.	British.	
1812	Detroit	William Hull	Brock	British
"	Constitution Guerriere	Isaac Hull	Dacres	American
"	Queenstown	Van Rensselaer	Brock	British
"	Wasp-Frolic	Jones	Whinyates	American
"	Constitution-Java	Bainbridge	Lambert	American
1813	Hornet-Peacock	Lawrence	Peake	American
"	Chesapeake-Shannon	Lawrence	Broke	British
"	Lake Erie	Perry	Barclay	American
"	Thames, Canada	Harrison	Tec'mseh and Proctor	American
1814	Chippewa	Brown and Scott	Riall	American
"	Lundy's Lane	Brown and Scott	Riall	American
"	Fort Erie	Gaines	Drummond	American
"	Bladensburg	Winder	Ross	British
"	Plattsburg	Macomb and Macdonough	Prevost and Downie	American
"	Fort McHenry	Armistead	Cochrane	American
1815	New Orleans	Jackson	Packenham	American

The Principal Battles of the Mexican War.

Date.	Location.	Commanders.		Victors.
		American.	Mexican.	
1846	Palo Alto	Taylor	Arista	American
"	Resaca de la Palma	Taylor	La Vega	American
"	Monterey	Taylor	Ampudia	American
1847	Buena Vista	Taylor	Santa Anna	American
"	Cerro Gordo	Scott and Twiggs	Santa Anna	American
"	Molino del Rey	Worth	Santa Anna	American
"	Chalpultepec	Worth and Pillow	Santa Anna	American

The Principal Battles of the Civil War.

Battles.		Union.			Confederate.			Army Successful.
Date.	Location.	Commanders.	Men.*	Loss	Commanders.	Men.	Loss.	
1861	Fort Sumter	Anderson	80	0	Beauregard	7,000	0	Confederate
"	Bull Run	McDowell.	30,000	2,952	Beauregard	27,000	2,050	Confederate
1862	Ft. Donelson	Grant	25,000	.....	Buckner	20,000	15,000	Union
"	Shiloh	Grant	57,000	14,000	Johnston and Beauregard	40,000	11,000	Union
"	Seven Pines	McClellan.	11,000	5,000	Johnston, J.E	30,000	8,000	Indecisive..
"	Seven Days'	McClellan.	85,000	16,000	Lee	95,500	20,000	Varied
"	Bull Run (2d)..	Pope	50,000	14,000	Lee	80,000	10,000	Confederate
"	Antietam	McClellan.	87,164	12,000	Lee	97,000	13,000	Indecisive..
"	Fredericksburg.	Burnside..	116,000	12,000	Lee	80,000	5,311	Confederate
"	Murfreesboro	Rosecrans.	47,000	14,000	Bragg	35,000	11,000	Union
1863	Chancellorsville	Hooker	130,000	17,000	Lee	60,000	12,000	Confederate
"	Gettysburg	Meade	90,000	23,003	Lee	70,000	30,000	Union
"	Vicksburg	Grant	72,000	5,000	Pemberton	35,000	34,000	Union
"	Chickamauga	Rosecrans.	48,000	19,000	Bragg	94,000	20,000	Confederate
"	Chattanooga	Grant	60,000	5,800	Bragg	40,000	6,700	Union
1864	Battles of the Wilderness	Grant	150,000	60,000	Lee	130,000	35,000	Union

*Authors differ as to the number engaged, and also as to the loss. The loss includes the killed, wounded, and captured.

Civil Government.

1. GOVERNMENT is control. Its object is to secure justice and progress.

2. THE GOVERNMENT of a nation or state consists of those members who directly exercise control.

3. CIVIL GOVERNMENT is control by law, exercised by a state over its citizens in a peaceful state.

4. MILITARY GOVERNMENT is the government of men in a state of war.

Remark.—The three functions of government, to make laws, to interpret and apply them, and to execute them, call for three departments,—*legislative*, *judicial*, and *executive*.

5. A MONARCHY is a government whose chief authority is vested in one person for life.

6. AN ABSOLUTE MONARCHY is a government in which the monarch has unrestrained power.

7. A LIMITED MONARCHY is a government in which the power of the monarch is restricted by a constitution, or by laws.

8. AN ARISTOCRACY is a government in which the power is vested in a select body, distinguished by their wealth and social position.

9. A DEMOCRACY is a government in which the power is in the hands of the people at large.

10. A PURE DEMOCRACY is a government in which all the people meet together and make their laws.

11. A REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY, or *Republic*, is a government in which the people choose representatives to make and execute their laws.

12. A PATRIARCHY is a government in which the chief power is exercised by the father over his family or descendants. This is the oldest form of human government.

13. A NATION is the whole body of inhabitants of a country united under an independent government.

14. A STATE is a community of free citizens living within certain limits, governed by self-imposed laws not in conflict with those of the national government.

15. A SOVEREIGN STATE is one in which all the laws are self-imposed.

16. A CONSTITUTION is the supreme law of a state or nation, by which the people control the government.

17. A WRITTEN CONSTITUTION is a formal document embodying the fundamental law, prescribing the form and limiting the powers of the government.

18. AN UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTION is one which has no definite or distinct form, but consists of customs, precedents, royal grants, and judicial decisions.

19. A CHARTER is a grant made by a sovereign to a people, securing to them the enjoyment of certain rights.

20. LAWS are the rules of action established by the supreme power of a state or nation for the purpose of securing the rights of the people.

21. COMMON LAW is law not enacted by legislative bodies, but established by custom, and recognized by judicial decisions.

22. STATUTE LAW is law enacted by legislative bodies.

23. INTERNATIONAL LAW (law of nations) consists of the rules and customs recognized by nations in their intercourse with each other.

24. CRIMINAL LAW is that branch of law which treats of criminal offences.

25. PARLIAMENTARY LAW consists of the rules and customs governing parliamentary assemblies.

Our Government.

26. KINDS OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

(1) PROVINCIAL OR ROYAL GOVERNMENT, or that under the direct control of the king, as in New York and the Carolinas.

(2) PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT, or that in which certain persons, called proprietors, exercised the power, as in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

(3) CHARTER GOVERNMENT, or that in which limited powers and rights were vested in the colonists, by a charter from the king, as in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

27. PERIODS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

(1) THE REVOLUTIONARY, extending from the time of the meeting of the first Continental Congress, September 5, 1774, to the final ratification of the Articles of Confederation, March 1, 1781.

(2) THE CONFEDERATE, extending from 1781 to 1789, when the present Constitution went into operation.

(3) THE CONSTITUTIONAL, extending from 1789 to the present time.

28. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was a document in which the Thirteen English Colonies of America declared themselves free and independent. By its adoption by the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776, these colonies became the Thirteen United States of America

29. THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION was the constitution or body of laws by which the United States were governed from 1781 to 1789. They were adopted by Congress in 1777, but they did not go into effect until 1781.

30. THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION met at Philadelphia (1787) to revise the Articles of Confederation, but it was found that they contained too many defects for a successful revision. They gave not enough power to Congress to make it a strong central government, and left the states almost sovereign and independent. Congress could not collect a dollar, enlist a single soldier, nor regulate commerce. It could suggest, but it could not compel. The convention abandoned the original purpose, and prepared an entirely new constitution, the Federal Constitution, which was adopted in 1787.

31. PURPOSES OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

(1) To form a more perfect union.

(2) To establish justice.

(3) To insure domestic tranquility.

(4) To provide for the common defense.

(5) To promote the general welfare.

(6) To secure the blessings of liberty to the people.

32. THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT—all legislative powers vested in a Congress of the United States, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives.

33. REPRESENTATIVES.

(1) Chosen by the people every second year.

(2) Necessary qualifications—not less than twenty-five years of age, seven years a citizen, and must be an inhabitant of the state in which he shall be chosen.

(3) Apportioned according to population.

(4) Vacancies—filled by a special election.

34. SENATORS.

(1) Number—two from each State.

(2) Term of office—six years.

(3) Elected by the state legislatures of the respective states.

(4) Necessary qualifications—must have attained to the age of thirty years, must have been nine years a citizen of the United States, and must be an inhabitant of the state for which he is chosen.

(5) *Vacancies* in the Senate are filled by an appointment made by the governor, if the Legislature is not in session.

35. THE VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States is President of the Senate.

36. AN IMPEACHMENT is a written accusation charging a civil officer of the United States with treason, bribery, or other high crime or misdemeanor.

Remark.—The House of Representatives has the sole power to prepare articles of impeachment, but the Senate has the sole power to try all impeachments. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice presides. A two-thirds vote is necessary to convict. Judgment extends no farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the offender may afterwards be brought to trial and punishment in a court of law, the same as any private citizen.

37. REVENUE BILLS are bills by which money is raised for the government. They must originate in the House of Representatives.

38. CUSTOMS, or *Duties*, are taxes levied upon certain articles imported from foreign countries. The taxation of exports is prohibited by the Constitution.

39. A TARIFF is a schedule of dutiable goods, with the rate upon each article.

40. A DIRECT TAX is one levied directly at a given rate on property or polls.

41. AN INDIRECT TAX is one levied on articles of consumption.

42. AN EXCISE (*internal revenue*) is a tax on articles manufactured and used within the country, and also on various kinds of business.

43. NATURALIZATION is the legal process by which an alien or foreigner may become a citizen of the United States.

PROCESS: He must appear in court, declare his intention to become a citizen, and his purpose to renounce all allegiance to foreign governments; and after two years he must reappear in open court, and make oath or affirm that he renounces all foreign allegiance, and will support the Constitution of the United States. He must have resided in the United States for at least five years next preceding the date of his final appearance in court.

44. HIGH SEAS means, in general terms, the ocean, whose waters are common to all nations.

45. LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL are commissions from the government, authorizing private individuals to seize the property of a foreign state, or of its citizens or subjects, as a satisfaction for an injury committed.

46. A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS is a writ issued by a court, directed to a person charged with detaining another

unlawfully in his custody, commanding him to bring the body of the prisoner into court, and to show cause of his detention.

47. A BILL OF ATTAINDER is an act of a legislative body, inflicting the penalty of death upon a person accused of crime, without a regular trial before a court.

48. An EX-POST-FACTO LAW is one passed after the act to which it refers has been committed, making the act criminal, which was not so when committed.

49. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—vested in a President of the United States.

50. THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE consists of the whole body of *electors* chosen by the people of the respective states, to vote for President and Vice-President.

51. THE PRESIDENT.

(1) Commander-in-chief of the United States army and navy.

(2) Term of office—four years.

(3) Elected by the Electoral College (since 1887, second Monday in January).

(4) His necessary qualifications—natural born citizen, at least thirty-five years of age, and fourteen years a resident of the United States.

(5) The Vice President succeeds him, in case of a vacancy.

(6) The Presidential Succession Law of 1886 provides that the members of the Cabinet succeed each other in the following order: Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, Secretary of Interior, Secretary of Agriculture.

52. THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT consists of four

grades of courts—the Supreme Court (established by the Constitution), the Circuit Court of Appeals, the Circuit Court, and the District Court.

53. FEDERAL JUDGES.

(1) How chosen—nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

(2) Term of office—during good behavior, but may retire on salary, at the age of seventy years, after having served ten years.

(3) Salaries—Chief-Justice, $10,500 per year; Associate Justices, $10,000; Circuit Judges, $6,000; District Judges, from $3,500 to $5,000.

Geography.

THE EARTH.—Area, 197,000,000 square miles; population, 1,487,900,000; circumference, 25,000 miles; polar diameter, 7,898; equatorial diameter, 7,924; proofs of its rotundity, (1) circumnavigation, (2) appearance of approaching objects, (3) its shadow on the moon, (4) circular shape of the horizon, and (5) shape of all other planets; the highest mountain, Himalaya; the loftiest peak, Mount Everest (29,009 feet); the highest plateau, Thibet (15,000 feet); the highest volcano, Aconcagua (23,000 feet); the city on greatest elevation, Pasco, Peru (13,673 feet); the largest city, London; the largest fresh water lake, Superior; the largest salt water lake, Caspian Sea; the deepest ocean, Pacific; the deepest body of fresh water, Lake Baikal; the lowest depression, Dead Sea; the largest river, Amazon; the longest river, Mississippi; the largest inland sea, Mediterranean; the largest island, Greenland; the most densely populated country, Belgium; the power having the largest population, Chinese Empire; the power having the most extensive territory, Russian Empire.

2. THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.—*North America*, Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada, Appalachian; *South America*, Andes, Brazilian, Parime, Acaray; *Europe*, Alps, Cantabrian, Pyrenees, Cevennes, Balkan, Carpathian, Kiolen; *Asia*, Himalaya, Kuenlun, Thian Shan, Hindoo Koosh, Altai; *Africa*, Atlas, Kong, Cameroons, Snow, Mountains of the Moon.

3. THE LONGEST RIVERS.—*North America*, Mississippi, Missouri, Yukon, St. Lawrence, Mackenzie, Nelson, Rio Grande, Arkansas, Red, Columbia, Colorado, Ohio; *South America*, Amazon, La Plata, Orinoco, San Francisco, Madeira, Magdalena; *Europe*, Volga, Danube, Don, Dnieper, Ural, Rhine, Dwina, Petchora; *Asia*, Yenisei, Yang-tse-Kiang, Hoang-Ho, Obi, Lena, Amoor; *Africa*, Nile, Niger, Congo, Zambeizi, Orange, Senegal.

4. THE LARGEST LAKES.—*North America*, Superiŏr, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, Winnipeg, Great Salt, Deer, Athabasca, Great Slave, Great Bear; *South America*, Titicaca, Maracaybo, Valencia; *Europe*, Ladoga, Onega, Wener, Wetter; *Asia*, Balkash, Baikal, Poyang, Tonting; *Africa*, Victoria Nyanza, Nyassa, Tanganyika, Tchad, Albert Nyanza.

5. SEAS.—*Europe*, Mediterranean, Adriatic, Archipelago, Black, Baltic, North, White, Caspian, Irish, Azov, Marmora; *Asia*, Bering, Okhotsk, Japan, Yellow, Eastern, China, Arabian, Red, Mediterranean, Archipelago, Marmora, Caspian, Aral, Kara.

6. CITIES IN ORDER OF SIZE.—London, Greater New York, Paris, Chicago, Canton, Berlin, Vienna, Pekin, Tokio, Philadelphia, St. Petersburg.

Book-keeping.

1. BOOK-KEEPING is the science of accounts, and the art of recording business transactions.

2. SINGLE ENTRY is that method by which only one entry, a debit or a credit, is usually made for a single transaction.

3. DOUBLE ENTRY is that method by which at least two entries, a debit and a credit, are made for every transaction.

4. A TRANSACTION is an exchange of values.

5. A DEBTOR is one who owes another.

6. A CREDITOR is one who is owed by another.

7. AN ACCOUNT is a statement of business transactions.

8. ASSETS, or RESOURCES, comprise all our property, including sums owing us in notes and accounts.

9. LIABILITIES comprise all debts we owe in notes, accounts, or other obligations.

10. CAPITAL is the investment in business.

11. NET CAPITAL is the excess of resources over liabilities.

12. NET INSOLVENCY is the excess of liabilities over resources.

13. NET GAIN is the excess of net capital at closing over net capital at beginning.

14. NET LOSS is the excess of net capital at beginning over net capital at closing.

15. THE DAY BOOK is a book of original entry, in which transactions are recorded in order of their occurrence.

16. THE LEDGER is the book in which all accounts are properly classified and arranged.

17. THE CASH BOOK is the book in which all receipts and payments of cash are entered.

18. THE BILL BOOK is the book used for recording all notes and bills receivable and payable.

19. THE INVOICE BOOK is used in keeping a record of merchandise on hand at commencement of business, and all merchandise bought.

20. THE SALES BOOK is the book in which a record of all sales is kept.

21. POSTING is transferring debits and credits to the ledger.

22. OPENING BOOKS is making such entries as are necessary to show the condition of affairs at the time of beginning business.

23. CLOSING BOOKS is making such entries as are necessary to show the condition of the business, or the financial condition of an individual or firm.

24. BILLS RECEIVABLE include all notes and drafts on which we are to receive payment.

25. BILLS PAYABLE include all notes and acceptances which others hold against us.

26. GENERAL RULES FOR JOURNALIZING.

RULE 1. The PROPRIETOR is *credited* for the sum of his resources at the beginning of business, for all subsequent investments, and for his net gain in the business.

RULE 2. The PROPRIETOR is *debited* for the sum of his liabilities at the beginning of business, for what he draws from the business, and for his net loss in the business.

RULE 3. PERSONS are *debited* when they become indebted to us, or when we get out of their debt.

RULE 4. PERSONS are *credited* when we become indebted to them, or when they get out of our debt.

RULE 5. PROPERTY (Cash. Merchand'se, Bills Payable, Bills Receivable, etc.) is *debited* when we receive it, and *credited* when we part with it.

General History.

HISTORY is any record of past events.

ANCIENT HISTORY begins with the earliest nations and ends with the fall of the Western Roman Empire, 476 A. D.

MEDIÆVAL HISTORY, or the history of the Middle Ages, extends from the fall of Rome to the discovery of America, 1492 A. D.

MODERN HISTORY begins with the discovery of America, and continues to the present time.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY is an examination into the causes and effects of events.

THE CHIEF SOURCES OF HISTORY: Authentic records, oral traditions, historical poems, monuments and ruins, coins and medals, and inscriptions on marbles.

CHRONOLOGY.

ASIA.

B. C.

4004. The Creation of the World.

3800 (?). The history of Chaldea (early Babylonia) begins with Sargon I. as king.

3000 (?). China founded by a band of Turanian wanderers.

2300 (?). Babylon founded by Nimrod, a grandson of Ham.

2286 (?). Kudur-Nakhunta, a king of Elam, conquered Chaldea.

2000 (?). Babylon became a noted center, and later gave the name Babylonia to the Chaldean cities.

1250. (?). Assyria, a province of Babylonia, conquered the Babylonians, and held them in servitude for over six centuries, though they often revolted.

747. The Babylonians gained a temporary independence over Assyria.

625. The Babylonians under Nabopolassar, with the aid of the Medes under Cyaxares, revolted, captured Nineveh, and completed the final overthrow of Assyria.

604. Nebuchadnezzar succeeded his father, Nabopolassar, as king of Babylonia.

586. Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem and carried the Jews into Babylonian captivity.

558. Cyrus, a Persion king under the Median monarch, revolated, then conquered Media, and founded the Medo-Persian empire.

538. The overthrow of the Babylonian empire by Cyrus.

A. D.

0. Birth of Christ.

33. Christ crucified.

70. Titus, a Roman general, destroyed Jerusalem.

570. Birth of Mohammed, the great phophet of the Arabs.

622. The Hegira, or the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina.

1258. The Saracen empire overthrown by the Turks.

1400. Japan discovered by Europeans.

1854. Treaty between the United States and Japan.

Africa.

B. C.

3000 (?). The beginning of Egyptian history with Menes as first king of the first dynasty.

2700 (?). The kings of the Fourth Dynasty, or the Pyramid builders, began their reign in Egypt.

2300 (?). The Twelfth Dynasty began, and Egypt reached its greatest height in civilization.

2100 (?). The Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings, began their reign.

1650 (?). Amosis, the first king of the Eighteenth Dynasty, began his reign.

1400 (?). The beginning of the Nineteenth Dynasty—Seti I. and Rameses II. the greatest.

880. Carthage founded by Queen Dido, of Tyre.

340. Egypt loses her independence by the power of the Persians under Artaxerxes III.

332. Alexander the Great, king of Macedon, wrested Egypt from Persia, and the rule of the Ptolemies began, ending with Queen Cleopatra.

30. Egypt became a Roman province on the fall of Cleopatra.

A. D.

670. Egypt conquered by the Saracens.

1517. The Turks conquer Egypt.

1798. Napoleon invaded Egypt.

1877. Henry M. Stanley crossed the continent.

EUROPE.

B. C.

1556. Greece founded by Inachus.

1556. Athens founded by Cecrops.

1500. Thebes founded by Cadmus.

1194 (?). The Trojan War—recorded in *Homer's Iliad*, waged by the Greeks to punish Troy for refusing to return Helen, the beautiful wife of Menelaus, who had been stolen

by Paris, son of the king of Troy. Troy was taken and burned. Helen was returned to her husband.

753. Rome founded by Romulus, who was followed by Numa, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Marcius, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius, and Tarquinius Superbus, as kings.

509. Rome became a republic, and the struggle between the patricians and plebeians begins.

492. Darius sends out his first expedition under Mardonius against Greece.

490. Second Persian expedition, under Datis and Artaphernes, resulted in their defeat by the Athenians and their allies, under Miltiades, in the battle of Marathon.

480. Xerxes defeats Leonidas in the battle of Thermopylæ; Themistocles defeats Xerxes in the naval battle of Salamis.

479. The Grecian army under Pausanias defeats the Persians under Mardonius, at Platea.

431. Beginning of the Peloponnesian War, a struggle for supremacy between Athens and Sparta.

390. Rome taken and burned by the Gauls under Brennus. Invaders retire, and Rome is afterwards rebuilt.

371. The Thebans under Epaminondas defeat the Spartans under their king, Cleombrotus, in the battle of Leuctra.

362. Battle of Mantinea. Victory and death of Epaminondas.

264. The beginning of the first of the three Punic wars between Rome and Carthage. Lasted 23 years.

247. Hamilcar made commander of the Carthaginians, followed by Hasdrubal, then Hannibal.

218. Second Punic War begins. Lasted 16 years.

216. The battle of Cannæ—Hannibal defeats Varro, the Roman consul.

202. Battle of Zama—the Romans under Scipio Africanus defeat the Carthaginians under Hannibal. End of the second Punic War.

149. Third Punic War begins.

146. Carthage destroyed by the younger Scipio and the lands become the Roman "Province of Africa."

59. Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus form the First Triumvirate at Rome.

55. Britain invaded by Julius Cæsar.

49. Civil war between Pompey and Cæsar begins.

48. Battle of Pharsalus—Cæsar defeats Pompey.

44. Assassination of Cæsar by Casca, Brutus, Cassius, and others.

43. Second Triumvirate at Rome—Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus.

42. Battle of Philippi and suicide of Brutus and Cassius.

31. Battle of Actium—Octavius (Augustus Cæsar) defeats Antony and Cleopatra, and Rome becomes an empire.

A. D.

64. Burning of Rome by order of Emperor Nero.

312. Constantine the Great becomes sole Emperor of Rome.

336. Constantine makes Constantinople the capital of his empire.

395. The Roman Empire divided into the Eastern Empire, at Constantinople, and the Western Empire, at Rome.

410. Rome taken by Alaric, king of the Goths.

455. Sack of Rome by the Vandals under Genseric.

476. The downfall of the Roman Empire of the West, and Odoacer, a chief of the Goths, became king.

486. Clovis, king of the Franks, conquers Gaul.

732. Battle of Tours—the Saracens under Abderrahman defeated by the Franks under Charles Martel.

752. Pepin, the Short, becomes king of the Franks.

771. Charlemagne becomes sole monarch of the Franks.

827. Egbert becomes the first king of England.

871. Alfred ascends the English throne.

877. England conquered by the Danes.

1016. Canute, of Denmark, becomes king of England.

1041. Danes expelled from England.

1066. Battle of Hastings—the English under Harold defeated by the Normans under William, who was then crowned as king of England.

1096. Peter the Hermit leads in the first of the Crusades to recover the Holy Land from the Turks.

1215. Magna Charta granted by King John.

1330. Gunpowder first used in war.

1336. Beginning of the Hundred Years' War between England and France.

1346. The English under King Edward defeat the French under King Philip VI., in the famous battle of Crecy.

1356. Battle of Poitiers—the English under the Black Prince defeat the French under King John, who was taken prisoner.

1429. Siege of Orleans—the English defeated by the French under Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans.

1438. Printing by means of movable types of wood invented by Koster, a Dutch mechanic.

1441. Printing by means of movable types of metal invented by Gutenberg, a German.

1453. The Turks capture Constantinople, and the Eastern Empire of Rome is ended.

1455 Commencement of the Wars of the Roses, a contest between the adherents of the Houses of York and Lancaster for the English crown.

1485. Battle of Bosworth Field—Richard III. slain, and Henry VII., the representative of Lancaster, crowned.

1517. Reformation commenced by Martin Luther.

1558. Elizabeth becomes Queen of England.

1588. Defeat of the Invincible Armada under the Duke of Medina Sidonia, by the English under Howard, Drake, and Seymour. England saved from Spanish invasion.

1605. The Gunpowder Plot—Guy Fawkes and other Roman Catholics conspire to blow up Parliament.

1642. Beginning of the Civil War in England—King Charles I. supported by the nobles, the clergy, and the gentry; Parliament supported by the Puritans and the cities.

1645. Battle of Naseby—the decisive battle—Cromwell defeats King Charles.

1646. King Charles takes refuge with the Scots, who give him up to Parliament.

1649. Charles I. of England beheaded—the only king of England executed.

1654. Cromwell made Lord Protector of England.

1660. Charles II. becomes king of England.

1760. George III. ascends the English throne.

1805. Battle of Trafalgar—the English fleet under Nelson defeated the French and Spanish under Villeneuve and Gravina. England saved from a French invasion.

1815. Battle of Waterloo—the French under Napoleon Bonaparte defeated by the allied armies of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and England, under Wellington.

1837. Victoria becomes Queen of England.

1853. Beginning of the Crimean War, a struggle over disputed territory between Turkey and Russia.

1870. Beginning of the Franco-Prussian War.

1871. King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany.

1877. Beginning of the Russo-Turkish War.

1882. Death of Gambetta, of France.

1891. Death of Charles Stewart Parnell.

1892. Death of Tennyson, Poet Laureate of England—succeeded by Alfred Austin.

1895. The Cubans rebel against Spain.

1897. War between Greece and Turkey, which resulted in the humiliation of Greece.

1898. War between the United States and Spain.

1898. Death of William Ewart Gladstone.

Physiology.

1. THE THREE KINGDOMS OF NATURE are the *mineral*, the *vegetable*, and the *animal*.

2. ORGANIC BODIES are those having organs by which they grow; as, *plants* and *animals*.

3. INORGANIC BODIES are those which are naturally destitute of life; as, *air*, *water*, *minerals*.

4. AN ORGAN is a portion of an organized body, having some special function, or duty.

5. ANATOMY treats of the structure, form, number, and position of the organs of the body.

6. PHYSIOLOGY treats of the functions, or duties, of the different organs.

7. HYGIENE is that department of knowledge which treats of the preservation of health.

8. A SYSTEM is several organs similar in structure taken together.

9. THE BONES are the frame work of the body, and serve (1) to preserve the shape of the body; (2) to protect some important organs; and (3.) to furnish a firm surface for the attachment of the muscles.

10. THE BONES ARE COMPOSED of animal matters and mineral matters.

11. OSSIFICATION is the process by which animal matter (jelly) is changed into bone by the deposition of calcareous matter.

12. THE PERIOSTEUM is a fibrous membrane covering the exterior surface of the bones, except at the joints.

13. THE MEMBRANES of the body are divided into the *mucous* and the *serous* membranes.

14. MUCOUS MEMBRANES line all the cavities and passages of the body which have external communication, and are continuous with the skin, and with each other.

15. SEROUS MEMBRANES line all the cavities of the body which are without any external communication.

16. MUSCLES are animal tissues, usually known as *lean meat*. There are more than five hundred muscles in the human body.

17. A TENDON is a hard and strong cord by which a muscle is attached to a bone.

18. THE SKIN is the natural covering of the body, and is the organ of touch. It is composed of two layers,—the *epidermis* and *dermis*.

19. A GLAND is an organ which secretes and pours forth a liquid which passes out through tubes.

20. THE GLANDS OF THE SKIN are of two kinds,—the *sweat glands*, and the *sebaceous*, or *oil glands*.

21. A SWEAT GLAND consists of a tube, which is coiled into a ball, ascending to the surface of the skin. The secretion is called *sweat*, or *perspiration*.

22. THE SEBACEOUS GLANDS (oil glands) are found in the dermis, usually about the roots of the hair, being most abundant in the scalp and face. They secrete an oily substance, which annoints the hair and keeps the skin soft and moist.

23. DIGESTION is the process by which food in the alimentary canal is so changed that it can be absorbed by the lymphatics and the blood vessels.

24. THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION are the *mouth*, *tongue*, *teeth*, *salivary glands*, *pharynx*, *œsophagus*, *stomach*, *intestines*, *lacteals*, *thoracic duct*, *liver*, and *pancreas*.

25. THE TEETH in man are of two sets,—the *temporary* (twenty in number) and the *permanent* (thirty-two in number). Most all animals are provided with two sets of teeth.

26. THE SALIVARY GLANDS consist of three glands on each side of the mouth. They secrete a liquid called *saliva*.

27. THE PHARYNX, or *throat*, is a muscular, membraneous sac, about four inches long, leading to the œsophagus.

28. THE ŒSOPHAGUS, or *gullet*, is a muscular tube, about nine inches long, extending from the pharynx to the stomach.

29. THE STOMACH is a large pouch situated in the left side of the abdomen, and extending from the œsophagus to the small intestine. It will hold from one to two quarts; but it may be distended so as to hold as much as three quarts.

30. THE INTESTINES are a tube about thirty feet in length, filling a greater part of the abdomen. They are divided into the *small intestine* and the *large intestine*.

31. THE LACTEALS are small tubes, or vessels, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.

32. THE THORACIC DUCT commences just below the diaphragm, and ascends in front of the spinal column to the apex of the chest, where it turns downward and forward, and ends in the left sub-clavian vein. It is about the diameter of a goose quill.

33. THE LIVER is the largest and busiest gland of the

body. It is of a reddish brown color, tinged with yellow. Its principal function is to secrete bile.

34. THE PANCREAS is a gland about six inches long, situated behind the stomach. It secretes pancreatic juice.

35. THE PROCESSES OF DIGESTIONS are (1) mastication and insalivation, (2) deglutition (swallowing), (3) chymification, (4) chylification, and (5) absorption. 1. The food is taken into the mouth, where it is ground fine by the teeth and mixed with the saliva—(*mastication and insalivation*). 2. It then passes from the mouth through the pharynx and the œsophagus into the stomach—(*deglutition*). 3. In the stomach it is thoroughly mixed with the gastric juice, which converts it into a pulpy substance of a dark color, called chyme—(*chymification*). 4. It then passes through the pyloric orifice into the small intestine, where it is subjected to the intestinal juice, the bile, and the pancreatic fluid, which finish the dissolution of all nutritive food, and change it into a milky-like fluid called chyle—(*chylification*). 5. The chyle is absorbed from the small intestine by the lacteals and the blood vessels, and the lacteals pour their contents into the thoracic duct, which leads to the sub-clavian vein—(*absorption*).

36. CIRCULATION is the regular flow of the blood through the different blood vessels of the body.

37. THE BLOOD is the circulating fluid of the body. It is made up of a transparent fluid called *plasma*, and minute circular bodies called *corpuscles*, which float in the plasma. The corpuscles are of two kinds,—the *red* and the *white*.

38. THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION are the *heart*, *arteries*, *veins*, and *capillaries*.

39. THE HEART is a hollow muscular organ, situated be-

tween the lungs in the thorax. In the adult man it is about the size of the closed fist. It is divided by a muscular partition into two chambers, the *right* and the *left* heart. Each chamber is divided into two cavities, the *auricle* and the *ventricle*.

40. THE ARTERIES are tough cylindrical tubes which convey the blood from the heart to different parts of the body.

41. THE VEINS are cylindrical tubes which carry the blood from the different parts of the body to the heart.

42. THE CAPILLARIES are minute blood vessels which connect the termination of the arteries with the commencement of the veins.

43. THE COURSE OF THE CIRCULATION: The dark, impure blood is forced from the right ventricle into the pulmonary artery, and thence to the capillaries of the lungs. After being purified in the lungs, it is conveyed through the pulmonary vein to the left auricle, then through the mitral valve into the left ventricle. This is called the *pulmonary circulation*.

By a contraction of the left ventricle the blood passes through the aortic semilunar valve into the aorta; and through its branches the blood is conveyed to all parts of the body, from which it returns through the capillaries and veins to the right auricle. This is called the *systemic circulation*.

44. THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION are (1) the *air-passages*, through which the air enters and leaves the lungs; (2) the *lungs*, in which the blood is exposed to the action of the air; and (3) certain muscles used in breathing.

45. THE AIR PASSAGES include the *nostril chambers*,

the *pharynx* (throat), the *laryna*, the *trachea*, the *bronchia*, and the *air-cells*.

46. THE LUNGS are two in number, and lie inside the thorax (chest), one on each side of the heart. They are elastic, spongy masses, full of tiny cavities, called *air-cells*.

47. THE DIAPHRAGM is a thin, broad, circular partition, separating the abdomen from the chest.

48. RESPIRATION is the breathing of air into (inspiration) and out of (expiration) the lungs.

49. THE NERVOUS SYSTEM is composed of the *brain*, the *spinal cord*, the *ganglionic system*, and the *nerves*.

50. THE BRAIN is the great center of the nervous system, and it is the seat of the mind. It is a pulpy mass found in the cavity of the skull, and is made up of two parts,—the *cerebrum*, which occupies the upper and anterior parts of the cranium, and the *cerebellum*, the lower and smaller portion.

51. THE SPINAL CORD is the cylindrical, long mass of nerve-matter found in the spinal canal. It extends from the pons to the second lumbar vertebra.

52. THE PONS is the bridge of nerve fibres connecting the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the spinal cord.

53. THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA is the upper enlarged part of the spinal cord. It is about one inch long, and lies within the skull.

54. THE SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM (Ganglionic) consists of two nerves, one on each side, containing many ganglia. They extend the whole length of the spinal column.

55. NERVES are small white cords of nervous matters, used to conduct the nervous influence.

56. THE SPECIAL SENSES are the means by which the

mind becomes acquainted with external objects. The organs of the special senses are the *tongue*, *nose*, *ear*, *eye*, and *skin*.

57. THE TONGUE is the organ of taste. It is composed of muscles, and is situated within the arch of the lower jaw.

58. THE NOSE is the organ of smell. It is composed of cartilage covered by muscle and skin. The nasal passages are separated from each other by a partition consisting of bone and cartilage. The olfactory nerves end in the mucous membrane lining the air passages of the nose.

59. THE EAR is the special organ of hearing. It is composed of the *external* ear, the *middle* ear, and the *internal* ear.

60. THE EXTERNAL EAR consists of a tube about one inch in length, which spreads out into a broad expansion seen on the exterior of the head.

61. THE MIDDLE EAR, or *Tympanum*, is an air chamber in the temporal bone. It contains three small bones,—the *malleus* (hammer), the *incus* (anvil), and the *stapes* (stirrup).

62. THE INTERNAL EAR consists of chambers and canals, hollowed out in the temporal bone. Its three parts are the *vestibule*, the *semi-circular canals*, and the *cochlea*.

63. THE EYE, the organ of sight, includes the eyeball, the adjusting machinery, and the protecting organs.

64. THE EYEBALL has three membranes, or coats,—the *sclerotic coat* (the white of the eye); the *choroid coat*, next within; the *retina*, the innermost coat.

65. THE CORNEA is the front part of the sclerotic coat.

65. THE IRIS is a flat disk, whose circumference is connected with the choroid coat. It surrounds the *pupil*, and gives the blue, gray, or black color to the eye.

- THE HUMAN SKELETON.
  - THE HEAD (22).
    - *Skull* (8).
      - Frontal.
      - 2 Temporal.
      - 2 Perietal.
      - Sphenoid.
      - Ethmoid.
      - Occipital.
    - *Face* (14).
      - 2 Superior Maxillary
      - Inferior Maxillary
      - 2 Nasal.
      - 2 Malar.
      - 2 Lachrymal.
      - 2 Turbinated.
      - 2 Palate.
      - Vomer.
    - *Ears* (3).
      - Hammer.
      - Anvil.
      - Stirrup.
  - THE TRUNK (54).
    - *Spinal Column* (24)
      - 7 Cervical Vertebræ.
      - 12 Dorsal Vertebræ.
      - 5 Lumbar Vertebræ.
    - *Ribs* (24)—14 True, 6 False, 4 Floating.
    - *The Sternum.*
    - *Hyoid bone.*
    - *Pelvis* (4).
      - 2 Innominate.
      - Sacrum.
      - Coccyx.
  - UPPER EXTREMITIES (64).
    - *Shoulder.*
      - Clavicle.
      - Scapula.
    - *Arm.*
      - Humerus.
      - Radius.
      - Ulna.
    - *Hand.*
      - 8 Carpal.
      - 5 Metacarpal.
      - 14 Phalanges.
  - LOWER EXTREMITIES (60).
    - *Leg.*
      - Femur.
      - Patella.
      - Tibia.
      - Fibula.
    - *Foot.*
      - 7 Tarsal.
      - 5 Metatarsal.
      - 14 Phalanges.

Arithmetical Problems.

1. $\frac{2}{3}$ of the difference between two numbers is 16; the smaller number is 12, what is the greater? *Ans.* 36.

2. A has $\frac{3}{4}$ of \$8560, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times B's money; how much money has B? *Ans.* \$2,568.

3. What is the smallest sum of money for which I could hire workmen for one month, paying either \$30, \$48, or \$60 a month? *Ans.* \$240.

4. On what sum of money is \$100 the difference between the interest calculated at 4 per cent. per annum and that at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for every 10 months? *Ans.* \$50000.

5. $24+12\times13-3=$what? *Ans.* 177.

6. $24+12\times(13-3)=$what? *Ans.* 144.

7. $(24+12)\times13-3=$what? *Ans.* 465.

Remark.—The signs $\times$ and $\div$ cannot extend their power, forward or backward, beyond a $+$ or a $-$, without the aid of the parenthesis.

8. A has \$2,000; $\frac{3}{4}$ of his money+\$100 is $\frac{4}{7}$ of B's; what sum has B? *Ans.* \$2800.

9. At what rate per cent. per annum will any sum of money double itself at simple interest in 30 years?

Ans. $3\frac{1}{3}$.

10. What number is that from which if we deduct $\frac{3}{7}$ of itself and $\frac{2}{9}$ of the remainder, there will be 28 left?

Ans. 63.

11. A and B can do a piece of work in 2 days, A and C in

3 days, and B and C in 4 days; in what time can C alone do the work? *Ans.* 24 days.

12. A lot 320 feet long and 210 feet wide contains a gravel-walk 6 feet wide just inside. Find the area of the walk.

Ans. 690⅔ sq. yd.

13. A loaned B $50 at 6 per cent.; on payment $75 was due. Find the time. *Ans.* 8 yr. 4 mo.

14. A man can row a boat down stream 12 miles per hour, and up stream 6 miles per hour; how far can he go down and return in 24 hours? *Ans.* 96 mi.

15. A man owning 40 per cent. of an iron foundry sold 25 per cent. of his share for $1246.50; what was the value of the foundry? *Ans.* $12465.

16. A's money is 20 per cent. more than B's; then B's money is how many per cent. less than A's? *Ans.* 16⅔.

17. A walk 9 feet wide surrounds a square garden; the area of the walk being ¼ of an acre, what is a side of the inclosed square? *Ans.* 293½ ft.

18. Bacon which costs 12 cents per pound wastes 15 per cent. before it is sold; at what price per pound must it be sold to gain 25 per cent.? *Ans.* 17 $\frac{11}{17}$ cts.

19. A ladder 82 fet long stands close against a building; how far must it be drawn out at the bottom that the top may be lowered 2 feet? *Ans.* 18 ft.

20. I spent 25 per cent. of my money, then 10 per cent. of the remainder, and had $567 left; what had I at first?

Ans. $840.

21. Find the difference between the compound interest and the annual interest of $500, at 6 per cent., for 3 yr. 3 mo.

Ans. $0.19.

22. Omitting days of grace, find the difference between the

bank discount and the true discount of $960, for 3 yr. 6 mo., at 8 per cent. *Ans.* $58.80.

23. What is the height of a tree which casts a shadow 36 feet long, if a staff 8 ft. 6 in. cast a shadow 12 ft. 9 in.?

Ans. 24 ft.

24. What sum invested in U. S. 6 per cent. bonds at 105, will produce an annual income of $600 in currency, when gold is worth 120? *Ans.* $8750.

25. I have a 60-day note of $300 with which to buy wheat, at 75 cts. per bushel; after discounting the note in bank at 10 per cent., how many bushels can I buy? *Ans.* 393 bu.

26. I wish to borrow $725 from a bank, for 60 days; for what sum must I give my note, if the rate of discount is 8 per cent? *Ans.* $735.29.

27. How many gallons of water will exactly fill a vessel which holds 110 bushels of grain? *Ans.* 1024 gal.

28. A factor sold wheat on a commission of 2 per cent., for $2548; he then invested the net proceeds in corn at 50 cents a bushel, after retaining a commission of 4 per cent. How many bushels of corn did he buy? *Ans.* 4802 bu.

29. A trader sold two cows at $30 each, gaining 25 per cent. on one, losing 25 per cent. on the other; what was his gain or loss by the transaction? *Ans.* $4 loss.

30. A cube has an area of 2400 sq. in.; find its solid contents. *Ans.* 8000 cu. in.

31. The principal is $400, the interest $137.60, and the time 4 yr. 3 mo. 18 da.; what is the rate?

Ans. 8 per cent.

32. If $\frac{3}{4}$ of a farm is worth $1800, what is the value of $\frac{5}{6}$ of it? *Ans.* $2000.

33. A, B, and C dine on 8 loaves of bread; A furnishes 5

and B 3; C pays them 18 cents; how should A and B divide the money? *Ans.* A $15\frac{3}{4}$ c., B $2\frac{1}{4}$c.

34. In what time will \$126.50 give \$2.53 interest at 5 per cent.? *Ans.* 4 mo. 24 da.

35. Find the asking price of a hat, which cost \$1.20, so as to abate $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and still make a profit of 25 per cent. *Ans.* \$1.60.

36. 100 eggs are placed in a right line, exactly 2 yards apart, the first being 2 yards from a basket; how far will a man travel who gathers them up singly, and places them in the basket? *Ans.* 11 mi. 152 rd. 4 yd.

37. A window sill is just 40 feet from the ground; how far from the wall of the house must a ladder 50 feet long be placed to reach the sill? *Ans.* 30 ft.

38. Find the diagonal of a room 40 feet long, 30 feet wide, 12 feet high. *Ans.* 51.4+ft.

39. How large a square can be cut out of a circular board whose circumference is 100 inches. *Ans.* 22.5+in.

40. How many feet of lumber in 21 planks, each 16 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 2 inches thick? *Ans.* 1008 ft.

41. Divide the square root of 57600 by the cube root of 512, and multiply the quotient by the cube of 4. *Ans.* 1920.

42. A sphere is 4 feet in diameter; find its contents. *Ans.* 33.5104 cu. ft.

43. The area of a circle is 490.875 square feet; what is the diameter? *Ans.* 25.

44. If a ball 3 inches in diameter weigh 9 pounds, what is the weight of a ball 4 inches in diameter? *Ans.* $21\frac{1}{3}$ lb.

45. Compare the areas of two circles whose diameters are as 4 : 6. *Ans.* 16 : 36.

46. I bought a horse for $70 cash, and sold him for $84, at a credit of 10 months; reckoning the interest at 6 per cent., how much did I gain? *Ans.* $10.

47. The boundaries of a square and circle are each 64 feet; find the difference between the areas.

Ans. 69.93 sq. ft.

48. Find the solid contents of a cone, diameter of base being 20 feet, altitude 30 feet. *Ans.* 3141.6 cu. ft.

49. A cubical cistern holds 200 gallons; what is its depth?

Ans. 35 in.

50. The solidity of a sphere is 33.5104 cu. ft.; what is the diameter? *Ans.* 4 ft.

51. Find the cost of fencing a square lot, containing 160 acres, at the rate of $4 per rod. *Ans.* $2560.

52. A general wishes to place 7225 men in the form of a square; how many must he put in each line? *Ans.* 85.

53. Find the area of a triangle whose sides are 16, 18, and 20 feet. *Ans.* 136+sq. ft.

54. A field containing 8 a. 72 sq. rd. is twice as long as it is wide; find the cost of fencing it at 20 cents per rod.

Ans. $31.20.

55. A ladder 65 feet long, placed with its foot 33 feet from a wall, reaches within 7 feet of the top. How near the wall must the foot of the ladder be brought that it may reach the top? *Ans.* 16 ft.

56. A rectangular field 84 feet long and 79 feet wide has a walk 8 feet wide all round it and two of equal width through the center, one from side to side, the other from end to end. What will it cost to gravel the walks at 2 cents a square foot, and sod the rest at 27 cents a square yard?

Ans. $165.72.

Brief Arithmetical Rules.

Diameter of a circle $\times 3.1416$ = the circumference.

Circumference of a circle $\div 3.1416$ = the diameter.

Diameter of a circle $\times .8862$ = the side of an equal square.

Diameter of a circle $\times .7070$ = the side of an inscribed square.

Radius of a circle $\times 6.28318$ = the circumference.

The square of the diameter of a circle $\times .7854$ = the area.

The square of the radius of a circle $\times 3.1416$ = the area.

The square of the circumference of a circle $\times .07958$ = the area.

The area of a circle $\times 1.2732$ = the square of the diameter.

The area of a circle $\div .7854$ = the square of the diameter.

The area of a circle $\div 3.1416$ = square of the radius.

Half the circumference of a circle $\times \frac{1}{2}$ its diameter = the area.

The surface of a sphere $\times$ 1-6 of its diameter = solidity.

The circumference of a sphere $\times$ the diameter = the surface.

The square of the diameter of a sphere $\times 3.1416$ = the surface.

The square of the circumference of a sphere $\times .3183$ = the surface.

The cube of the radius of a sphere $\times 4.1888$ = the solidity.

The radius of a sphere $\times 1.1547$ = the side of an inscribed cube.

The cube of the diameter of a sphere $\times .5236$ = the solidity.

The cube root of the volume of a cube = its edge.

The areas of similar plane figures are to each other as the squares of their like dimensions.

The volumes of all similar figures are to each other as the cubes of their like dimensions.

The area of a triangle = the base $\times \frac{1}{2}$ of the altitude.

When the three sides of a triangle are given, from half the sum of the three sides subtract each side separately, then take the square root of the continued product of the half-sum and three remainders, to find the area.

The perimeter of the base of a right prism $\times$ the height = the convex surface.

The circumference of the base of a cylinder $\times$ by the altitude = the convex surface.

The area of the base of a cylinder or a prism $\times$ the altitude = the solid contents.

The perimeter or circumference of the base $\times \frac{1}{2}$ the slant height = the convex surface of a pyramid or cone.

The area of the base $\times \frac{1}{3}$ the altitude = the solid contents of a pyramid or a cone.

Grammar.

A Synopsis of the Parts of Speech.

THE NOUN.

- NOUNS
  - *Common*
    - Class,
    - Abstract,
    - Collective,
    - Participial.
  - *Proper.*
  - PROPERTIES
    - *Gender*
      - Masculine,
      - Feminine,
      - Common,
      - Neuter.
    - *Person*
      - First,
      - Second,
      - Third.
    - *Number*
      - Singular,
      - Plural.
    - *Case*
      - Nominative,
      - Possessive,
      - Objective,
      - Absolute.

THE ADJECTIVE.

- ADJECTIVES
  - *Descriptive*, — Common, Proper, Participial.
  - *Definitive.*
    - Article, — Definite, Indefinite.
    - Pronominal, — Demonstrative, Distributive, Indefinite.
    - Numeral. — Cardinal, Ordinal, Multiplicative.

THE PRONOUN.

- PRONOUNS
  - *Personal*,
    - Simple, — I, thou, he, she, it.
    - Comp'd. — Myself, thyself, herself, himself, itself.
  - *Relative*,
    - Simple, — Who, which, what, that, as.
    - Comp'd. — Whoever, whoso, whosoever, whichever, whichsoever, whatever, whatsoever.
  - *Interrogative.* — Who, which, what.
  - PROPERTIES — Gender, Person, Number, Case.

THE VERB.

- VERBS.
  - *As to use:*
    - Copulative,
    - Transitive,
    - Intransitive.
  - *As to form:*
    - Regular,
    - Irregular.
  - *Sub-Classes:*
    - Defective,
    - Redundant,
    - Auxiliary.
  - PROPERTIES
    - Voice: Active, Passive.
    - Mode:
      - Indicative,
      - Subjunctive,
      - Potential,
      - Imperative,
      - Infinitive.
    - Tense:
      - Absolute: Present, Past, Future.
      - Relative: Pr. Perfect, Past " , Future " .
    - Number,
    - Person.
  - *Participles*: Present, Perfect, Compound.

THE ADVERB.

- ADVERBS
  - Of Time,
  - Of Place,
  - Of Cause,
  - Of Manner,
  - Of Degree.
  - ALSO:
  - Modal,
  - Interrogative,
  - Conjunctive.

THE CONJUNCTION.

- CONJUNCTIONS
  - *Co-ordinate*
    - Copulative
    - Adversative
    - Alternative
    - Illative
  - *Subordinate*
    - Causal
    - Temporal
    - Local
    - Of manner or degree

A SYNOPSIS OF THE ENGLISH SENTENCE.

- SENTENCES
  - *As to use*
    - Declarative
    - Interrogative
    - Imperative
    - Exclamatory
  - *As to form*
    - Simple
    - Complex
    - Compound

ELEMENTS.

- ELEMENTS
  - *As to form*
    - Simple
    - Complex
    - Compound
  - *As to Composition*
    - Words
    - Phrases
    - Clauses
  - *As to rank*
    - Principal
      - Subject
      - Predicate
    - Subordinate
      - Objective
      - Adjective
      - Adverbial
      - Connective
      - Attendant

Grammar.

1. THOUGHTS are expressed by means of words.

2. LANGUAGE is the means by which we express our thoughts.

Remark.—There are about 80 languages and more than 3,600 dialects. All these different languages came from the same parent speech.

3. NATURAL LANGUAGE is instinctive methods of communicating thought or feeling.

4. ARTIFICIAL LANGUAGE is that which must be learned before it can be used.

5. VOCAL LANGUAGE is that which is produced by the organs of speech.

6. WRITTEN LANGUAGE is the expression of thought by means of written or printed characters.

7. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE is the language spoken by the people of England. It is spoken also by the people of the United States and in other parts of the world.

8. THE GRAMMAR of any language is a description of the principles and usage of that language.

Remark.—Grammar does not make language; it is simply a record of the usage of the language, as exemplified by the best speakers and writers.

9. ENGLISH GRAMMAR treats of the principles and usage of the English language.

Remark.—The English language contains over 100,000 words, which are the elements of the language. They are merely signs of ideas. In forming sentences, we combine different kinds of ideas, and therefore we use different kinds of words. In the English sentence, words have nine different uses: some are names of objects; some affirm; some describe or point out; some are used instead of names; some express action, but have not the power of predicating; some tell how action is performed, etc.; some show relation; some merely connect; and some express joy, sorrow, or surprise. With reference to their meaning and use words are therefore divided into nine classes, called *Parts of Speech.*

10. ETYMOLOGY treats of the classification, derivation, and properties of words.

11. A NOUN is a word used as a name.

12. A COMMON NOUN is a name which may be applied to all objects of the same kind; as, *boy*, *horse*, *town*, *nation*, *virtue.*

13. A PROPER NOUN is a name given to persons or particular objects, and cannot be applied to all others of the same kind; as, *Susan*, *Boston*, *June*, *Monday*, the *Alps.*

14. QUESTIONS ON THE NOUN.

Name four classes of the common nouns. When does a common noun become a proper noun? Give examples. When does a proper noun become a common noun? Give examples. Name the properties of the noun, and define all the important terms under each. How determine the person of a noun? Give rule for the formation of the plurals of the following: book, church, boy, army, turkey, folio, hero, wife, muff, 9, y, father-in-law, basis. What is the gender of a collective noun when the individuals it denotes are taken

as a whole? What, when taken separately? Give examples. What is the gender of the names of objects noted for firmness, power, boldness, etc., when personified? Noted for weakness, gentleness, beauty, etc.? Give examples of each. In the sentence, "Webster is his name," *Webster* is in the neuter gender. Why? Use the noun *John* in each of the cases. Illustrate the various uses of nouns in the nominative absolute case.

15. AN ADJECTIVE is a word limiting a noun or pronoun.

16. A DEFINITIVE ADJECTIVE limits a noun or pronoun without expressing any quality of the noun or pronoun.

17. A DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVE limits a noun or pronoun by denoting some quality belonging to the noun or pronoun.

18. QUESTIONS ON THE ADJECTIVE.

Give the divisions of the definitive adjectives. Of the descriptive adjectives. Does a predicate adjective always describe its subject? In the sentence, "He made the ball round," to what does *round* belong? What is comparison? Explain the different degrees of comparison. Illustrate by use of sentences the difference between the participial adjective and the participle. Name the three articles. Write sentences illustrating the various classes of the adjective. Write a sentence containing an adjective used as a noun.

19. A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun.

20. PERSONAL PRONOUNS show by their form the person of their antecedents.

21. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS are words used to represent both the posse sor and the object possessed.

22. A RELATIVE PRONOUN is one which joins a subordinate or modifying clause to its antecedent.

23. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS are those pronouns which are used in asking questions.

24. QUESTIONS ON THE PRONOUN.

What is the antecedent of a pronoun? What properties have the pronouns? Name all the sub-classes of the pronoun?. Name the pronouns of each class. Write a sentence containing a simple relative pronoun. A compound relative pronoun. When is *as* a relative pronoun? Illustrate the difference between restrictive clauses and explanatory clauses. What are indefinite or responsive pronouns? Give examples.

25. A VERB is a word used to express action, being, or state.

26. A COPULATIVE VERB is used to join a predicate to a subject.

27. A TRANSITIVE VERB expresses transitive action, and requires an object to complete its meaning.

8. AN INTRANSITIVE VERB is one that expresses action, being, or state, simply, and does not require an object to complete its meaning.

29. A REGULAR VERB is one which forms its past indicative and perfect participle by adding *d*, or *ed* to the present indicative.

30. AN IRREGULAR VERB is one which does not form its past indicative and perfect participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the present indicative.

31. A DEFECTIVE VERB is one in which some of the principal parts are wanting.

32. A REDUNDANT VERB is one which has more than one form for the past tense and perfect participle.

33. QUESTIONS ON THE VERB.

What are the properties of the verb? Define each. What

verbs have voice? How many voices? Name the modes of the verb, and define each. What are the signs of the respective modes? How many tenses? Which tenses are absolute and which are relative? Define each tense. Give the number of tenses in each mode. What are the principal parts of the verb? What are auxiliary verbs? Write them. What is conjugation? How many forms of conjugation? What is the synopsis of the verb? What is a unipersonal verb? Conjugate the verb *to rule*. How is the passive voice formed? How is the progressive form conjugated? The empatic form? How is a verb conjugated negatively?

34. QUESTIONS ON THE ADVERB.

What is an adverb? Name the classes of adverbs, and give examples under each class. How are many adverbs of manner formed? How distinguish between adjectives and adverbs? What adverbs admit of comparison? What will an adverb generally be found to modify?

35. QUESTIONS ON THE PREPOSITION.

What is a preposition? What is the antecedent term of relation? The subsequent term? What is an adjunct? When a preposition has no object, what does it become? Give examples. Give examples of prepositions used as conjunctions. Write a sentence containing a preposition having a participle for its antecedent term of relation.

36. QUESTIONS ON THE CONJUNCTION.

What is a conjunction? Name the two general classes, and define each. Name the sub-classes. Illustrate the use of *than*. Write a sentence containing correlative conjunctions. Write a sentence containing a subordinate conjunction.

37. QUESTIONS ON THE INTERJECTION.

What is an interjection? How may an interjection usual-

ly be known? Use *what* as an interjection. Mention the different emotions expressed by interjections. Write a sentence containing an interjection expressing exultation; wonder; sorrow; merriment. How is an interjection parsed?

A KEY

TO DIFFICULT CONSTRUCTIONS IN HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

NOTE.—The first number indicates the page; the second, the number of the sentence, the comment following the numbers.

The author's aim is not to give the parsing and the analysis in full, but to discuss very briefly only the most difficult points.

42-1. *Doctor* is in apposition with the first *Johnson*, and *lawyer*, with the second.

42-2. *Queen Elizabeth* is in the possessive case, and modifies *reign*. *Reign* is the object of the preposition *in*.

42-6. *Quadrupeds*, *fowls*, *fishes*, *reptiles*, and *insects*, are in the objective case, in apposition with *classes*. *Classes* is neuter gender; *quadrupeds*, *fowls*, etc., are common gender.

42-7. *Army* is neuter, singular.

42-8. *Platos* and *Aristotles* are proper nouns, used as common nouns, and are nominative to *are*.

42-9. *Mr. Squires* is in the objective case, object of *have seen; bookseller* and *stationer* are in apposition with *Mr. Squires*.

53-3. *But a* may be parsed as a single adjective, modifying *vapor*. Some authors parse *but* as an adverb, modifying *is*.

53-5. *Sad* and *lonely* are predicate adjectives after *feel*, and limit *I*.

53-6. *Look* is the copula, and *green* is a predicate adjective, limiting the subject *fields*.

53-11. *Such a* limits the subject *law*. *Disgrace* is a noun, and is used as the predicate of the sentence.

53-13. *Powers* is in the absolute case. *Ye* is the subject of the sentence.

53-17. *None* is an adjective used as the subject of the sentence. *But great* equals *except great*, and modifies *none*. *Unhappy* belongs to *great*.

53-18. *But a* is an adjective; or *but* may be parsed as an adverb, modifying *is*.

53-19. *To make a long story short* is a complex attendant element. *Short* belongs to *story*. *Broke up* is a complex verb; or *up* may be parsed as an adverb.

54-21 *Have been lashed* is modified by *round and round circle*, by *for years* and by (during) *session*.

54-22. *Shade* is the subject, *flits* is the copula, and *gray* is a predicate adjective, and belongs to *shade*. *Dim* belongs to *shade*.

54-23. *Back* is an adverb, modifying *can call*. *To mansion* modifies *can call*.

54-24. *Current* is the subject of the principal clause, and *glides* is the predicate.

62-2. *Book* is the direct and *sister* the indirect object of *gave*. Some grammarians would parse *sister*, and all similar constructions, as the object of the preposition *to* understood.

62-3. *To-day* is a noun in the objective case without a governing word expressed. Some authors supply the preposition; others parse such expressions as adverbs of time.

62-5. *Yourself* is in the nominative case, in apposition with *you*.

62-9. *On way* modifies *see*.

62-10. (To) *make* and (to) *compare* are objects of *dare*, according to some authority; but the verb *dare* (venture) is not used in a transitive sense in this sentence. It is better to parse these infinitives as having the construction of adverbs, modifying *dare*. *Measuring* and *comparing* modify *they*.

62-11. *Country* is in the absolute case, and *land* is in apposition with *country*, or with *thee*. *It* is the subject, modified by the clause (that) *I sing*. Some authors claim that the clause, (that) *I sing*, is the subject of the sentence, and that *it* is an expletive. *Is of thee* is the predicate. The second *of thee* is an attendant element.

62-12. *Thou great Instructor* is a complex attending element. *Instructor* is in apposition with *Thou*. *Feet* is the indirect object of *teach*, and *way* is the direct object.

68-3. *That* is the subject of *forsake*. *As* is a relative pronoun, and agrees with its antecedent *such*, or *persons* understood, in gender, person, and number; it is nominative to the verb *keep*. Some grammarians would parse *as* as a conjunction.

68-4. *There* is an expletive adverb. *Class* is the subject, and *is*, the predicate of the principal clause. *As* is a conjunctive adverb. *Those* belongs to *persons* understood, and *persons* understood is the object of the verb *dislike* understood.

69-6. *Whatever* is equivalent to *anything which*, or *that which*. The sentence may read, "Anything which is, is right;" or, "That which is, is right." Authors differ in their methods of parsing *whatever*. In following Harvey, we should parse the antecedent of *which* as nominative to the second *is*, and *which* as nominative to the first *is*.

69-7. Make the sentence read, "That which ye shall ask in my name, that will I do." The first *that* is in the absolute case by pleonasm; and *that which ye shall ask in my name* is a complex attendant element.

70-6. *Whom* is in the objective case after (not *of*) *to be.* Harvey says that a noun or pronoun following the infinitive *to be,* is in the same case as a word which precedes it.

70-9. *Lesson* is the subject, and *which* is the predicate.

70-10. *You* is the indirect, and *to parse* is the direct object of the verb *told.*

70-2. In the sentence, "I do not know *who* is in the garden," *who* is an interrogative pronoun, according to Harvey; but some authors would parse *who* as a relative, when used in this sense, agreeing with its antecedent understood; others would parse it as a responsive pronoun, because it is used in making replies to questions. The introduction of an antecedent converts an interrogative into a relative.

70-3. In the sentence, "Tell me *what* I should do," *what* may be parsed as an interrogative pronoun, object of *should do;* or as a double relative, equivalent to *the thing which*, or *the things which.*

71-7. *Which darkened the room* modifies the preceding clause.

71-4. *Worth* is a predicate adjective, and belongs to the subject *ounce. Ounces* is in the objective case without a governing word expressed; or the object of a preposition understood. Some authors would parse *worth* as a preposition, showing the relation between *ounces* and *is.*

71-8. *Ye* understood is the subject. Some prefer to make *one* the subject. *One* may be parsed as an adjective used as a noun, nominative case in apposition with *ye.*

71-9. *More* is a noun, object of *could ask;* or it is an adjective, modifying *what.*

71-10. *Who* is the subject, and *is* is the predicate of the principal clause. *Base* is an adjective, and belongs to *who. So* is an adverb, modifying *base. That* is a conjunction, followed by *he* understood. The subordinate clause modifies *base;* or *so*, according to good authority. *Would be* is the copula, and *bondman* is the predicate.

71-11. The sentence is equivalent to *I speak as* (*I would speak*) *to wise men. As* is a conjunctive adverb. *As to* may be parsed as a complex preposition, unless the sentence be changed. *What* may be parsed as a double relative.

71-12. *Theirs* is a possessive pronoun, nominative case; or it may be parsed as a possessive pronoun, equivalent to *their right. As* is a conjunction, an index of apposition (Harvey); or a preposition (Holbrook). The first *men* is in the possessive case in apposition with *theirs*, or *their*, if the equivalent of *theirs* be given (Harvey). The second *men* is in the objective case after *to be* understood (See 70-6); or object of *did esteem.* (See Harvey's Grammar, page 154, remark 3.)

71-13. *Philosophizing* is a present participle, and belongs to *Socrates. That could be desired* modifies the noun *death* understood.

71-14. *Popular Applause* is a proper noun, by personification: feminine gender, second person, singular number, absolute case.

71-15. The first *what* modifies *cares* understood; the second *what* modifies *cares.*

71-16. *Room* is the direct and *relics* the indirect object of *give. To slumber* modifies *room.*

71-17. *Spirit* is the direct object of (to) *share*. *Independence* is a proper noun of the masculine gender, second person, singular number; it is in the absolute case. *Lord* is in the absolute case, in apposition with *Independence*.

71-18. *On* is an adverb, modifying (will) *plod*. *As before* is equivalent to *as* (he did chase) *before*. *Before* is an adverb, modifying *did chase* understood. *As* is a conjunctive adverb. *Yet* is a conjunction.

81-1. *Tolling* is a present participle, and belongs to *bells*.

81-2. *Opened* is a perfect participle, and belongs to *letter*.

81-3. *Gambling* is a participial noun; it is neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case.

81-4. *Running, jumping* and *skating* are participal nouns, objects of the verb *like*.

82-6. *Having sold* is a compound participle, and belongs to *I*.

82-9. *Having been captured* belongs to *general*.

82-10. *Remaining* is a participial noun; it is the subject of the sentence.

82-11. *Said* and *marked* are perfect participles, and belong to *words*. *But* is an adverb, and modifies *once*. The second *but* modifies *softly*. *At all* is an adverbial phrase, modifying the participle *marked*.

82-12. *Hardened* belongs to *man*. *Complete*, an adjective, and *announced*, a participle, belong to *acquittal*.

82-13. *Washing* belongs to *ripple*, and *lapping* belongs to *water*.

82-14. *Toiling, rejoicing* and *sorrowing* are present participles, and belong to *he*. *Attempted* belongs to *something*. The second *something* is in apposition with the first, and is modified by the participle *done*.

87-20. *Kingdom* is in apposition with *hell*.

88-21. *Save* is a preposition. *I* is used for *me* by poetic license. *Save the waves and I* (me) modifies *nothing*. Some authors would parse *save* as a subordinate conjunction, and *waves* and *I* as nominative to *may hear* understood.

112-1. *Plowing* is a participial noun, object of *commenced*.

112-6. *Should have been* is an irregular, copulative verb.

112-7. *Be hallowed* is a verb, regular, transitive, passive voice, imperative mode, present tense; it is of the third person, singular number, to agree with its subject *name*. (See page 86, remark 3).

112-9. *To do* is a verb, irregular, transitive, active voice, infinitive mode, present tense, and is the object of the verb *could learn*.

113-13. *Were mustered out* may be parsed as a complex transitive verb; or *out* may be parsed as an adverb.

113-19. The first two lines form a complex attendant element. *Law* is in the absolute case, by pleonasm. (To) *trickle* is in the infinitive mode, and depends upon *it*. The second *law* is nominative to *preserves* and *guides*. *Earth* and *sphere* are objects of *preserves*. (See page 154, remark 3). Some authors claim that *sphere* is in apposition with *earth;* others would parse it as a noun in the objective case, after *to be* understood.

113-21. *Wisest*, *brightest* and *meanest* may be parsed as adjectives used as nouns, in apposition with *Bacon;* or they may be considered adjectives, modifying *man* understood, which is in apposition with *Bacon*.

120-1. *Happily* is an adverb of manner, and modifies *lived*. *Very* is an adverb of degree, and modifies *happily*.

120-2. *Why* is an interrogative adverb, and modifies *do*

look. *So* is an adverb of degree, and modifies *sad*. *Sad* is a predicate adjective.

120-3. *When* is a conjunctive adverb; it connects the two clauses, and modifies *comes*.

120-5. *Then* is an adverb of time, and *there* is an adverb of place; they modify *signed*.

120-6. *Again and again* is an adverbial phrase, and modifies *have read*.

120-7. *So* is an adverb of manner, and *no more* is an adverbial phrase, modifying the verb *will do*. The words forming the phrase may be parsed separately.

120-9. *Perchance* is an adverb of *manner* (Harvey); of *possibility* (Quackenbos); of *doubt* (Nash); it modifies *are*.

120-10. *Whither* is an interrogative adverb, and modifies *has gone*.

120-12. *Just* is an adverb, and modifies the phrase, *over the hill yonder*, or *over hill*.

120-13. *Henceforth* is an adverb of time; it modifies (to) *fear*.

120-14. *Before* is a conjunctive adverb; it modifies *left*.

120-15. *Not* is a modal adverb, modifying *will be*.

120-16. *Not* modifies *have seen*. *Since* is a conjunctive adverb modifying *returned*.

120-17. *Doubtless* modifies *are*, or *ye are the people*.

125-1. *With* shows the relation between *me* and *will go*. *Into* shows the relation between *garden* and *will go*.

125-2. *In* shows the relation between *house* and *are*. *Mansions* is the subject, and *are* is the predicate.

125-3. *Over* shows the relation between *river* and *went; through* between *cornfields* and *went;* and *into* between *woods* and *went*.

125-4. *As to* is a complex preposition; it shows the relation between *affair* and *am satisfied*.

125-5. *But* shows the relation between *Mary* and *all*.

125-6. *From among* is a complex preposition; it shows the relation between *Alps* and *flows*. *Out* is an adverb, modifying *flows*.

125-9. *Aboard* shows the relation between *ship* and *went*.

125-10. *Goddess* is in apposition with *Night*. *From* shows the relation between *throne* and *stretches*. *In* shows the relation between *majesty* and *stretches*. *Over* shows the relation between *world* and *stretches*. *Stretches forth* may be parsed as a complex verb; or *forth* may be parsed as an adverb, modifying *stretches*.

130-1. *And* is a co-ordinate conjunction; it connects *am* and *argue*. The second *and* connects *argue* and *convince*.

130-2. *Than* is a subordinate conjunction; it connects *sooner* and the subordinate clause. *Or* connects *you* and *man*.

130-3. *But* is a co-ordinate conjunction, and connects the two members.

130-4. *Neither* and *nor* are correlative conjunctions; *neither* introduces the sentence, and *nor* connects *military* and *civil*. Some authors claim that *nor* connects *pomp* and *pomp*.

131-5. *That* is a subordinate conjunction, introducing the predicate clause.

131-6. *But* is a co-ordinate conjunction, connecting the two members.

131-7. The adjectives, *alone*, *solitary*, and *idle*, belong to *I*. *And* connect *solitary* and *idle*.

131-8. *Both* and *and* are correlative conjunctions; *both* introduces the sentence, and *and* connects *ties* and *dictates*.

131-9. *There* is an expletive. *For* connects *was* and the subordinate clause.

131-10. *Than* is a subordinate conjunction; it joins the subordinate clause to *more;* or to *more highly.*

131-11. *On and on* is a complex adverb, modifying *marches. Inflicting* and *suffering* are present participles, and belong to *soldier.*

131-14. *As if* is a subordinate conjunction, and connects the two clauses.

131-17. *As to be hated,* etc., modifies *so;* or *frightful. She* understood is the subject of this subordinate clause, and *needs* is the predicate. *To be hated* is an adverbial element, and *to be seen* is an objective element, modifying *needs. But,* in the second line, is an adverb, modifying *to be seen.* The second couplet is equivalent to "We, familiar with her face, first endure, then pity, then embrace, (if she is) seen too oft." *Endure, pity* and *embrace* form the compound predicate. *Familiar* is an adjective, and belongs to *we. Oft* modifies (is) *seen,* and *too* modifies *oft.*

133-4. *To freeze* limits *sight;* or it limits the subject *it.*

133-11. *What* and *farewell* are interjections. *Could keep in* is a complex verb; or *in* may be parsed as an adverb. *Life* is the object of the verb *could keep.*

133-3. *Far* is an adverb, modifying *beyond sea.*

133-6. *Ohs* and *ahs* are used as nouns; they are in the objective case.

133-8. *Union* is the antecedent of *which.*

134-11. The subordinate clause modifies *so.*

134-12. *But* shows the relation between *calm* and *joy.*

134-13. *To be kind* modifies *cruel. Only* modifies *to be kind. Kind* and *cruel* belong to *I.* Some authors claim that

the phrase *to be kind* modifies *must be;* and that *only* modifies *kind.*

134-15. *All over* is an adverbial phrase, modifying *covers. Thoughts* and *all* are objects of *covers* understood. Some authors claim that these words are in apposition with *man.*

134-16. *Many a* belongs to *morning. Morning* is in the objective case without a governing word. (To) *ring* depends upon *copses.*

134-18. *As if* is a subordinate conjunction, and connects *acted* and the subordianate clause.

134-19. *Contention* is the subject, and *to find* is the predicate, of the first sentence. *Whilst* is a conjunctive adverb, and modifies *is living.* The clause, *Whilst an author is yet living* modifies *estimate.*

134-20. *Other* belongs to *it. Other* is modified by *than it is.*

134-21. *So* and *as* are correlative conjunctions. *As* introduces the subordinate clause.

134-22. *Like* is a preposition, and shows the relation between *men* and *delighted.* Some authors would parse *like* as an adjective, belonging to *he;* and *men* as the object of the preposition *to* understood.

134-23. *To know* is nominative to *is. To say* is the object of *to know. What* is a double relative pronoun. *Poets, sages, martyrs, reformers,* and *both* are in apposition with *men.* Some authors consider nouns of such construction as in the objective case after the infinitive copula *to be* understood.

134-24. *That done* is an abridged proposition, and modifies *turned* and *clung* (Irish); but some authors consider this phrase as an attendant element. *That* is in the absolute case with *done* or (being) *done. Done* belongs to *that. As* is a

relative pronoun; its antecedent is *smile;* it is the object of the two verbs, *had seen* and *could forget.*

134-25. *To live* is the subject, and *to die* is the predicate. *Behind* is an adverb, modifying *leave. Not* modifies *is.*

134-26. *But* is an introductory conjunction. *War* is nominative to *is. Which* is the object of *at.*

134-27. *Whoever* is equivalent to *he who; he* is the subject of the second *thinks*, and *who* of the first *thinks. To see* is the object of *thinks*, and *piece* is the object of *to see.*

134-28. *Niobe* is in the absolute case by pleonasm. Some authors consider *Niobe* in apposition with *she. Childless* and *crownless* belong to *she.* Some authors consider *stands* the predicate; others consider *stands* the copula, and *childless* and *crownless* predicate adjectives. *In her voiceless woe* modifies *she* (Irish); or *stands* (Adams); or *being* understood (Eubank). *Urn* is nominative to *is* understood (Raub); or object of the participle *holding* understood (Irish); or in the absloute case with the participle *being* understood (Adams); or the object of *has* understood (Eubank). *Ago* modifies *was scattered*, and *long* modifies *ago.*

134-29. *Back* is an adverb, modifying *can call. Honor's* and *Death* are masculine, and *Flattery* is feminine gender.

135-30. *Owlet* is the subject, and *drops and holds* is the compound predicate, of the first member. *Atheism* is in apposition with *owlet. Sight* is in the absolute case by exclamation. *Sailing* is a present participle, and belongs to *owlet. Forth* (an adverb), *on wings, athwart noon, from hiding-place,* modify *sailing. Close* (closed) may be parsed as an adjective, belonging to *them;* or it may be parsed as an adverb, modifying *holds. He* understood is the subject, and *cries out* is the predicate, of the second member. *Out* may be parsed

as an adverb. *Where is it* is the object of *cries out*, or of *cries*. *Hooting* belongs to *he* understood.

135-32. *Dry* is an adverb, modifying *clanked*. *Harness* is the subject of *clanked*. *All* (wholly) is an adverb, modifying the prhases *to left* and (to) *right*. Some authors consider *all* the subject of *clanged;* others consider it as an adverb, modifying *clanged;* others parse it as an adjective belonging to *cliff*. *Jets* is the antecedent of *that*. *Sharp-smitten* is a participle, modifying *that*. Some authors parse it as an adjective.

135-33. *Shadow* is the subject of *came wandering*, or of *came*. Some authors parse *wandering* as a participle in the predicate with *came*, belonging to *shadow;* others parse it as an adverb modifying *came*. *Like* is a preposition, and shows the relation between *angel* and *shadow;* or it is an adjective, followed by the preposition *to* understood, and belongs to *shadow*. *With* shows the relation between *hair* and *angel*. *Dabbled* is a participle, and belongs to *hair*. *Out* and *aloud* are adverbs, modifying *shrieked*. The second word *Clarence* is in apposition with the first. *Is come* equals *has come*. *Furies* is a proper noun by personification; it is feminine gender, second person, absolute case by direct address.

135-34. *There* is an expletive in each of the first three lines. *Weak* is an adjective, belonging to *heart*. *Like* is a preposition, unless *comes* understood be supplied; it then becomes a conjunctive adverb.

135-35. *Record* is the object of *left;* and *columns*, *statues*, *ruins*, *streets*, and *cities* are in the same case by apposition. *Strown* is a participle, and belongs to *columns*. *Fallen*, *cleft* and *heaped* are participles, and belong to *statues*. *Over-*

thrown is a participle, and belongs to *host*. The first *where* may be considered a conjunctive adverb joining its clause to *left;* or it may be parsed as a relative adverb (Raub), relating to *ruins*. An adjective clause is sometimes introduced by a relative adverb. The second *where* relates to *earth*. *Of* shows the relation of *air* to *breath*.

147-2. *Spread level* is equivalent to *was level; spread* is the copula, and *level* is the predicate.

147-4. *Lay* is the copula, and *dying* is the predicate.

147-6. *Ye and ye* is the compound subject of *descend* (Irish); or *ye* understood is the subject (Adams). Some authors parse *ye* in this sentence as an adjective; others consider it as a pronoun in the absolute case. *Dears* and *showers* should be parsed as appositives, unless *ye* is considered an adjective.

147-11. *All* modifies *village*.

147-13. *It* is an independent element, and the clause is the subject; or *it* may be called the subject, modified by the explanatory clause.

147-15. *Dares* is modified by (to) *touch*, and by *not*, adverbial elements.

147-19. *Till* is a preposition.

148-20. *But* modifies are; it is used in the sense of *only*, or *merely*.

148-22. *A hundred* modifies *souls; about* is an adverbial element, modifying *a hundred*.

148-24. The clause, *how the night behaved*, is the subject of some verb (*is*, *was* or *did matter*). *What* modifies *matter*, as an adjective element; or *what* is an objective element, if *did matter* be used as the predicate. The second line is similar to the first in construction.

148-25. The clauses introduced by *where* modify *heaven*. *Bird* is an independent element.

163-1. *Behind thee* modifies *crags*.

163-7. *Has become* is the copula.

164-3. *In snow* modifies *fresh*.

164-4. *Lay low* is equivalent to *was low*, *low* being a predicate adjective. *In valley* modifies *low*.

164-6. *Mile*, is an adverbial element, modifying *ran*. A preposition is undesrtood before *miles*.

165-3. *It* is the subject, and is modified by *to see;* or *it* is an independent element, and *to see* is the subject.

166-4. *It*, the subject, is modified by the clause, *who the old gentleman was;* or *it* is an independen telement and the subordinate clause is the subject.

167-10. *At liberty* is the predicate, and is equivalent to *free*. *Now* and *to confess* are adverbial elements, modifying *at liberty*. *Much* is the subject of *was founded* and is modified by the subordinate clause introduced by *which*. *Objected* modifies *which*.

167-15. *Worth* is equivalent to *be*. The sentence is equivalent to *Woe be to the chase! woe be to the day!*

172-2. *Away* and *among shoulders* are adverbial elements modifying *pursued*.

173-3. The clause, *that is not reason* modifies *nothing*.

172-4. *Itself* modifies *Vice*. *Half* and *all* are objective elements. Some authors call them adjective elements in this sentence.

172-5. *There* is independent. *Limit* is the subject, and *is* is the predicate, of the principal clause. *Limit* is modified by the subordinate clause, *at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue*. *Ceases to be* is a strengthened copula. (See Har-

vey's Grammar, page 149). *To be* is an adverbial element, modifying *ceases*.

172-11. The clause introduced by *that* modifies *sure*; or it is an adjective element, modifying some noun understood, as, *fact*, *truth*, etc.

173-15. *To be representative* modifies *which*. *Which* is the object of *found*.

174-9. The phrase introduced by *except* modifies *girls*. The clause beginning with *who* modifies *girls* understood.

174-10. The second word *tap* modifies the first, being in apposition with it.

180-18. The first line is equivalent to *Then here is* (a toast) *to our boyhood*, (to) *its gold and* (to) *its gray*. *To* is also understood before *stars* and *dews*.

189-22. The clause introduced by *that* modifies *it*. *At time*, *of family*, and the clause, *who probably imagines*, etc., modify *repesentative*. *In reality* modifies *is acting*. *Almost* is an adverbial element, modifying *every*.

189-24. *Seem to have been* is a strengthened copula, *seem* being modified by *to have been*, an adverbial element. *Like* is the predicate. *Boy* is the object of *to* understood. *Playing* and *diverting* are present participles, modifying *boy*. *Than ordinary* (pebbles are smooth or shells are pretty) modifies *smoother* and *prettier*. *Lay* is a copula. *All* equals *wholly* and is an adverb, modifying *undiscovered*. *Before me* modifies *lay;* or it modifies *undiscovered*.

Remark.—In some constructions it is difficult to decide upon the relation of the preposition, as in the foregoing sentence, in the use of *before*. There is ground for either view.

189-25. *Some* is an adjective element, modifying *we*. *Up* modifies *springing*.

189-27. The clause introduced by *where* modifies *seeks*.

189-30. *Rose* and *pillar* are predicates of the first member. *Seemed* is a copula. *Engraven* is an adjective used as the predicate after the copula *sat*.

190-31. *Near* is an adverb modifying *rose;* and (to) *copse* modifies *near;* or *near copse* is a prepositional phrase, modifying *rose*.

Where once the garden smiled modifies *copse*. *Copse* is also modified by the next clause. *There* and the clause following modify *rose*. *Dear* and *rich* modify *man*. *To country* modifies *dear*. *Passing* is an adverbial element, modifying *rich*. *Rich* is also modified by *with pounds*. *Year*, or (in) *year*, is an adveribal element, modifying *forty*.

190-32. *Words* is the subject, and *came and went* is the compound predicate, of the principal clause. *Senators* is the subject, and *dream and dream* is the compound predicate, of the clause introduced by *those*. *Oaks* modifies *senators*, and *branch-charmed* modifies *oaks*. *So* modifies the second word *dream*. *Save from* is a complex preposition. *Off* is an adveribal element, modifying *dies*. *But* is an adverbial element, and modifies *one*. The second word *so* modifies *came* and *went*.

190-33. *She* is the subject, and *tore* and *set* is the compound predicate, of the principal clause. The predicate is modified by the clause, *when Freedom unfurled*, etc. *Unfurled* is modified by *standard*, an objective element; and by *when*, *from*, *height*, and *to air*, adverbial elements. The second word *she* is the subject of *mingled* and *striped*. *Baldric* is the object of *mingled*, and *white* is the object of *striped*.

Teaching,

1. KNOWLEDGE is that which is or may be known.
2. MYSTERY is that which is not known.
3. SCIENCE is knowledge systematized and explained.
4. EMPIRICAL KNOWLEDGE is knowledge derived through the senses.
5. RATIONAL KNOWLEDGE is knowledge of which reason is the source.
6. EDUCATION treats of the proper development of the powers of man.
7. EDUCATION AS A SCIENCE is the systematic determination and arrangement of the laws which govern the physical and mental actions of mankind.
8. EDUCATION AS AN ART is the systematic body of directions for applying these laws in the development of the individual.
9. INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION has for its object the development of the intellectual powers of man.
10. PHYSICAL EDUCATION has for its object the proper training of the powers of the body.
11. MORAL EDUCATION has for its object the develop-

ment of conscience and the power to appreciate and to choose virtue or right.

12. INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, which includes "manual training," aims to prepare the pupil to enter immediately into some business or employment.

13. PSYCHOLOGY, or *Mental Science*, is the science which treats of the mind and its phenomena.

14. THE MIND is man's power to know, feel, and will. Its three classes of powers are the *Intellect*, the *Sensibility*, and the *Will*.

15. THE INTELLECT is the power of the mind to know. Its divisions are the *Presentative*, the *Representative*, the *Reflective*, and the *Intuitive* powers.

16. THE SENSIBILITY is the power of the mind to feel.

17. THE WILL is the power of the mind to choose and execute.

18. THE PRESENTATIVE POWERS give us knowledge of present objects through the senses.

19. THE REPRESENTATIVE POWERS are those by which we represent and reknow objects previously known.

20. THE REFLECTIVE POWERS are those by which we discern the relations and connections of objects.

21. THE INTUITIVE POWER is that by which we know certain fundamental things without being taught. Ideas of space, duration, right, etc., and all self-evident truths, come intuitively.

22. CONSCIOUSNESS is the power of the mind to know its own acts and states.

23. PERCEPTION is the power of the mind to know immediately and directly present material objects. It is also called *Sense-Perception*. The product is the *Percept*.

24. ATTENTION is the power of the mind to concentrate mental energy and activity upon any one object.

25. MEMORY is the power of the mind to retain, reproduce, and reknow its previous acquisitions.

26. IMAGINATION is the power of the mind to represent and modify or recombine objects previously known.

27. UNDERSTANDING is the power by which the relations of things to each other are determined.

28. CONCEPTION is that activity of the mind which constructs representations of classes of things. It involves *Analysis*, *Comparison*, *Abstraction*, and *Generalization*.

29. CONCEPTS are products of conception.

30. ANALYSIS is the process of resolving that which is compound or complex into its parts or elements.

31. SYNTHESIS is the process by which a compound or complex object is formed from simpler elements.

32. COMPARISON is the process of discerning the agreement and disagreement of ideas or percepts.

33. ABSTRACTION is the process by which a quality is drawn away from its object and made a special object of thought.

34. GENERALIZATION is the act of applying a single general name to objects having certain common characteristics.

35. JUDGMENT is the power of the mind to discern and affirm agreements and disagreements of objects of thought.

36. REASONING is the process by which we reach conclusions.

37. INDUCTION is that form of reasoning in which we proceed from particular cases to general truths. It is an ascending or synthetic process. Thus, if we learn from obser-

vation that heat will expand zinc, iron, copper, etc., we may infer by induction that heat will expand all metals.

38. DEDUCTION is that form of reasoning in which we apply general truths to particular cases. It is a descending or analytic process. Thus, from the general truth that heat expands all metals, we may infer by deduction that heat will expand silver, or any particular metal.

39. PEDAGOGY is the science and art of teaching.

40. AN EDUCATIONIST is one who is versed in education, and promotes the cause.

41. AN EDUCATOR is one who educates or gives instruction.

42. AN INSTRUCTOR is one who furnishes the mind with knowledge.

43. A TEACHER is one who furnishes the mind with knowledge, and aims to give development toward a higher life, intellectual or moral.

44. INSTRUCTION is the act of furnishing the mind with knowledge.

45. TEACHING is the act of presenting objects and subjects of thought to the pupil's mind as means of knowledge and development.

46. THE ANALYTIC method of teaching is that in which the teacher goes from the *whole* to the *parts*, as in the sentence method of teaching reading.

47. THE SYNTHETIC method of teaching is that in which the teacher begins with the *parts* and proceeds to the *whole*.

48. THE INDUCTIVE method of teaching begins with individual facts and by induction reaches a general principle or rule.

49. THE DEDUCTIVE method of teaching begins with

the rule, or principle, or definition, and proceeds to particular cases.

50. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION: (1) The *Text-book*, the pupil being requried to use the text-book in the preparation of his lesson; (2) the *Oral*, or that used with primary pupils to prepare them for the text-book; (3) the *Socratic*, as used by Socrates, the pupil being led to discover the truth, and trained to think, by skillful questioning; (4) the *Topical*, the pupil being required to recite by topics or subjects; (5) the *Lecture*, used in professional schools.

51. ESSENTIALS OF A RECITATION: (1) A brief review of the preceding lesson; (2) a thorough examination of the daily lesson; (3) a recapitulation of the daily lesson; (4) directions and stimulation for the preparation of the advanced lesson.

52. OBJECTS OF A RECITATION: (1) To test the pupil's knowledge; (2) to enable the teacher to estimate the daily progress of the pupils; (3) to enable the teacher to give instruction; (4) to cultivate the power of expression and habits of accuracy and neatness; (5) to excite and stimulate a love for study.

53. THE TEACHER'S QUALIFICATIONS: (1) A thorough knowledge of the branches to be taught; (2) a knowledge of the branches that directly contribute to the branches to be taught; (3) a knowledge of the principles of education; (4) a knowledge of the best methods of teaching and school management; (5) a cheerful and hopeful disposition; (6) a love for the work; (7) firmness; (8) patience; (9) punctuality; (10) good health.

54. MAXIMS OF ELEMENTARY TEACHING:

1. Observation before reasoning.
2. Proceed from the near to the remote.

3. Pass from the familiar to the strange.
4. The concrete before the abstract.
5. Proceed from the simple to the complex.
6. Proceed from the known to the related unknown.
7. Pass from the particular to the general.
8. Easy steps for the little feet.
9. A clear concept before the definition.
10. A clear comprehension of processes before the statement of a rule.
11. The *how* should always precede the *why*, in primary work.

55. LAWS OF TEACHING:

1. Know thoroughly what you would teach.
2. Secure attention by sustaining interest.
3. Adapt your teaching to the capacity of the pupils.
4. *Lead*, not *have*, your pupils to find out by themselves.
5. The order of instruction must correspond to the order of growth.—the perceptive, the conceptive, and the thinking powers.
6. Instruction should first be inductive, then deductive.
7. Aim to secure clearness of ideas, strength and depth of thought, and breadth of comprehension by means of regular, systematic and continued exercise in thinking.

APPENDIX.

The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

The Pyramids of Egypt; the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; the Tomb of Mausoleus; the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; the Colossus of Rhodes; the Statue of Zeus (Jupiter) by Phidias; the Pharos of Egypt.

The Seven Wise Men of Greece.

Solon, of Athens; Pittacus, of Mitylene; Thales, of Miletus; Bias, of Priene; Chilon, of Sparta; Cleobulus, tyrant of Lindus, in Rhodes; and Periander, tyrant of Corinth.

The Seven Wonders of North America.

The Niagara Falls; the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky; Lake Superior; Yosemite Valley, in California; the Natural Bridge, in Virginia; the East River Bridge, in New York; the Washington Monument (555 ft.), at Washington.

The Greatest Philosophers.

Aristotle, Plato, Seneca, Bacon, Locke, Berkeley, Descartes, Hamilton, and Le Compte.

THE GREATEST TEACHERS.

Christ, Pestalozzi, Comenius, Socrates, Locke, Herbart, Rousseau, Froebel, Plato, Mann, etc.

THE GREATEST HISTORIANS.

Herodotus, Gibbon, Hume, Macauley, Buckle, Plutarch, Livy, Tacitus, Hallam, Froude, Josephus, Bancroft, Prescott, and Motley.

THE GREATEST SOLDIERS.

Hannibal, Napoleon Bonaparte, Julius Cæsar, Alexander the Great, the Duke of Marlborough, Frederick the Great, Belisarius, Philip the Great, Washington, Grant, and Lee.

THE GREATEST PREACHERS.

Paul, Whitefield, Massillon, Bossuet, Luther, Spurgeon, Beecher, Fuller, Taylor, Knox, and Talmage.

A CHRONOLOGY OF GREAT INVENTIONS.

1438. Printing with types of wood invented by Koster.
1441. Printing with types of metal invented by Gutenberg.
1595. Air gun invented by Martin.
1657. Fire engine invented by Hautsch.
1672. Railroad invented by Beaumont.
1752. Lightning conductor invented by Benjamin Franklin.
1759. Locomotive invented by James Watt.
1763. Steam engine invented by James Watt (?).
1777. Torpedo invented by David Bushnell.
1793. Cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney.
1807. Steamboat invented by Robert Fulton.

1815. Gas meter invented by Clegg.

1827. Matches invented by Walker.

1831. Reaper or harvester invented by C. H. McCormick.

1831. Platform scales invented by Thaddeus Fairbanks.

1837. Electric telegraph invented by S. F. B. Morse and Robert Vail.

1841. Sewing machine invented by Elias Howe.

1876. Electric light invented by Thomas Edison.

1876. Telephone invented by Bell; or by Gray, Dolbear, or Edison.

1877. Phonograph invented by Thomas Edison.

POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE FEDERAL PARTY favored a strong central government, and therefore voted for the adoption of the Constitution. It arose on the formation of the Constitution, and ceased to exist after the election of 1816.

THE ANTI-FEDERAL PARTY opposed the adoption of the Constitution on the plea that it would give the central government a dangerous power, and that the chief power should be exercised by the different States. It assumed the name Republican, about 1791; then later it was called the Democratic-Republican party, and, after 1824, the name was shortened to Democartic. It still exists as one of the great parties.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY grew out of the Democratic-Republican party, in 1828. It favored high tariff and public improvements. This party gradually assumed the name WHIG PARTY, by which name it was known after 1836. The Whig party vanished in the North after 1850, and in the South ten years later.

THE LIBERTY PARTY was organized in 1839. It is also known as the *Anti-Slavery*, or *Abolitionist* party. It opposed slavery, and was absorbed by the *Free-Soil* party.

THE FREE-SOIL PARTY was formed in 1848 by moderate abolitionists of the North, or those of the Whigs and Democrats who opposed the extension of slavery into the newly-acquired territory.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY was formed in 1835. It opposed the rapid naturalization and office-holding of foreigners. It was succeeded in 1852 by the American party, whose motto was "Americans shall rule America." The members professed to know nothing about the secrets of the organization, and the party became known as the *Know-Nothing* party.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY was organized to oppose the extension of slavery. It was first known by its present name in 1856. It was supported largely by all parties except the extreme strict-construction Democrats. It continues as one of the leading parties of the country.

THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARTY was formed in 1869 to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for certain purposes.

THE GREENBACK PARTY was formed in 1876. It advocated an unlimited issue of "greenbacks," or government paper currency.

OTHER PARTIES.—About 1873 the *Farmers' Alliance* was formed to favor agricultural interests. In 1885 the *Farmers' Union* was formed. In 1889 these parties united under the name *National Farmers' Alliance*. The *Union Labor* party was formed in 1887 from various labor parties of less importance. Then, in 1891, the *People's* party, or

the *Populist* party, was formed mainly by the union of these various agricultural and labor parties.

THE FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

Professor E. S. Creasy, of London, denominates the following battles "decisive," not only because of their immediate results, but because in each a reversed victory would have changed the history of the nations engaged in the respective battles.

1. MARATHON, B. C. 490. The Athenians and their allies under Miltiades defeated the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes. Free government preserved.

2. SYRACUSE, B. C. 414. The Athenians defeated by the Syracusans and the Spartans under Gylippus. The resources of Athens were wrecked.

3. ARBELA, B. C. 331. The Macedonians and Greeks under Alexander the Great defeated the Persians under Darius III. The end of the Persian empire, and the beginning of the spread of Hellenic civilization over Western Asia.

4. METAURUS, B. C. 207. The Carthaginians under Hasdrubal were defeated by the Romans under Caius and Marcus Livius. Carthage lost her power, and was speedily overthrown.

5. WINFELD-LIPPE, A. D. 9. The Germans under Arminius (Hermann) defeated the Roman Legions under Varus. Teutonic independence established.

6. CHALONS, A. D. 451. The Romans and Visigoths under Theodoric and Aetius defeated the Huns under Attila, the "Scourge of God." This victory decided whether pagans or Christians should control the future destinies of Europe.

7. TOURS, A. D. 732. The Saracens under Abderrahman defeated by the Franks under Charles Martel. Christendom rescued from Islam.

8. HASTINGS, A. D. 1066. The English under Harold defeated by the Normans under William the Conqueror. The English nation was thoroughly subjugated, and the Normans became the ruling class.

9. SIEGE OF ORLEANS, A. D. 1429. The English defeated by the French under Joan of Arc. The victory closed the Hundred Years' War, and France becomes a great monarchy. The power of the common people increased in England and France.

10. SPANISH ARMADA, A. D. 1588. The Armada under the Duke of Medina Sidonia defeated by the English under Howard, Drake, and Seymour. Spain began to decline in naval power, and England became mistress of the seas.

11. BLENHEIM, A. D. 1704. The English and the Austrians under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French and Bavarians under Marshal Tallard. The victory wrought great changes in European affairs.

12. PULTOWA, A. D. 1709. Charles XII. of Sweden defeated by the Russians under Peter the Great. The victory gave Russia wider territory, which greatly increased her power.

13. SARATOGA, A. D. 1777. Burgoyne surrendered his entire army to Gates. The English army was greatly weakened, and the aid of France was thus secured. The Thirteen English Colonies became a separate nation.

14. VALMY, A. D. 1792. An invading army of Prussians, Austrians and Hessains under the Duke of Brunswick, defeated by the French under Kellermann. The young de-

mocracy of France gained its first victory over the foreign invaders.

15. WATERLOO, A. D. 1815. The French under Napoleon Bonaparte defeated by the allied armies of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and England, under Wellington. The battle ended the long wars which the French Revolution and the ambition of Napoleon Bonaparte had kindled. The military power of France was thoroughly broken.

OF HISTORICAL VALUE.

THE ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION, a Grecian myth, was so called from the ship Argo, in which the expedition was made. Phryxus, a Theban prince, and his sister Helle, to save themselves from the cruelty of their step-mother, mounted on the back of a winged ram with a golden fleece, to be carried to Colchis, where an uncle of theirs was king. In passing over the strait now called Dardanelles, Helle became giddy, and fell into the water and was drowned. From this, the strait was called Hellespont. Phryxus arrived safe and sacrificed his winged ram to Jupiter in acknowledgement of Divine protection, and put the golden fleece in that deity's temple. He was afterwards murdered by his uncle, who wished to obtain possession of the golden fleece. To avenge the death of a Phryxus and to secure the golden fleece, Jason, a prince of Thessaly, with fifty companion heroes, went on the famous expedition. The expedition was successful.

THE AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL was so called from its reputed founder, the legendary Amphictyon, who was regarded as one of the early kings of Attica. The council consisted of two deputies from each of the leading states of

Greece. The duties of the council were to effect a settlement of all religious and political disputes that might arise among the different Grecian states, and to decide upon proposals of peace or war with foreign nations. They were sworn to protect the Temple of Apollo, at Delphi.

AN OLYMPIAD was an interval of four years between two successive festivals or celebrations of the Olympian games. These games were trials of strength and agility, tested by running, boxing, leaping, wrestling, and so on, at Olympia every fourth year. The establishment of the Olympian Festival took place in the year 776 B. C., from which time the Greeks thereafter reckoned time.

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM was an early European governmental institution. The barbarians who overthrew the Western Roman Empire divided the conquered lands among themselves. The chief of each tribe was called "king." Under him were other chiefs or leaders called "barons." Under each of these barons there were still other chiefs, and under these last was a large body of people. The king granted a part of his estate as *fiefs*, or *feuds*, to his nobles, who were to serve him in person, and furnish upon his call a certain number of armed men. These nobles or *vassals*, in like manner, granted estates to their followers or vassals. Thus each vassal bestowed fiefs and sub-fiefs on his vassals, each of whom did homage for his lands to his liege-lord. There were many grades of fiefs and sub-fiefs. The different bands of armed men, collected together, made up the feudal army of the kingdom. Feudalism was at first a necessity of the times, but it led to oppression of the lower classes. Several influences contributed to its downfall.

CHIVALRY was an institution which grew out of Feudalism. It originated in the piety of some nobles who wished

to give to the profession of arms a religious tendency. These nolbes devoted their swords to God, and bound themselves by a solemn oath to use them only in the cause of the weak and the oppressed. The sons of the nobles were sent to the castle of some superior lord to receive training in military exercises and the etiquette of the times. At the age of twenty-one the worthy sons became knights, and were armed for service. The good effects of Chivalry were many. It protected the weak. It inculcated gentle manners and respect for the female sex. It continued from 1,000 to 1,500 A. D.

GENERALS COMMANDING U. S. ARMY.

George Washington, 1775-1783; Henry Knox, 1783-1784; Josiah Harmer, 1788-1791; Arthur St. Clair, 1791-1796; James Wilkinson, 1796-1798; George Washington, 1799-1800; James Wilkinson, 1800-1812; Henry Dearborn, 1812-1815; Jacob Brown, 1815-1828; Alexander Macomb, 1828-1841; Winfield Scott, 1841-1861; George B. McClellan, 1861-1862; Henry W. Halleck, 1862-1864; Ulysses S. Grant, 1864-1869; William T. Sherman, 1869-1883; Philip H. Sheridan, 1883-1888; James M. Schofield, 1888-1895; Nelson A. Miles, 1895—.

CREEDS OF THE HUMAN FAMILY.

Creeds.	No. of Followers.
Christianity	477,088,158.
Confucianism	256,000,000.
Hindooism	190,000,000.
Mohammedanism	176,834,372.
Buddhism	147,900,000.
Taoism	43,000,000.
Judaism	7,056,000.
Polytheism	117,700,000.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	State.	Term.
John Jay	New York	1789-1795.
John Rutledge	South Carolina	1795-1795.
Oliver Ellsworth	Connecticut	1796-1801.
John Marshall	Virginia	1801-1836.
Roger B. Taney	Maryland	1836-1864.
Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1864-1873.
Morrison R. Waite	Ohio	1874-1888.
Melville W. Fuller	Illinois	1888—.

FACTS FROM THE LITERARY FIELD.

Shakespeare, Burns, Moore, Byron, and Tennyson were probably the greatest poets.

The great poets of England: Shakespeare, Milton, Chaucer, Ben Johnson, Pope, Spenser, Moore, Goldsmith, Byron, Southey, Cowper, Coleridge, Browning, Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Austin.

The great English historians and prose writers: Ruskins, Froude, Carlyle, Gibbon, and Macauley.

The great American poets: Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Emerson, Poe, Drake, and Whitman.

Noted American historians: Prescott, Motley, Bancroft Parkman, and Fiske.

TABLE OF THE PRESIDENTS.

No.	NAME.	STATE.	TIME.	BY WHOM ELECTED.	VICE PRESIDENTS.
1	George Washington	Virginia	1789-1797	Whole people	John Adams.
2	John Adams	Massachusetts	1797-1801	Federalists	Thomas Jefferson.
3	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1801-1809	Republicans	Aaron Burr. George Clinton.
4	James Madison	Virginia	1809-1817	Republicans	George Clinton. Elbridge Gerry.
5	James Monroe	Virginia	1817-1825	All parties	Daniel D. Tompkins.
6	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1825-1829	House of Rep.	John C. Calhoun.
7	Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	1829-1837	Democrats	John C. Calhoun. Martin Van Buren.
8	Martin Van Buren	New York	1837-1841	Democrats	Richard M. Johnson.
9	William H. Harrison	Ohio	1841	Whigs	John Tyler.
10	John Tyler	Virginia	1841-1845	Whigs	
11	James K. Polk	Tennessee	1845-1849	Democrats	George M. Dallas.
12	Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1849-1850	Whigs	Millard Fillmore.
13	Millard Fillmore	New York	1850-1853	Whigs	
14	Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1853-1857	Democrats	William R. King.
15	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1857-1861	Democrats	John C. Breckenridge.
16	Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1861-1865	Republicans	Hannibal Hamlin. Andrew Johnson.
17	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865-1869	Republicans	
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	1869 1877	Republicans	Schuyler Colfax. Henry Wilson.
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1877-1881	Republicans	William A. Wheeler.
20	James A. Garfield	Ohio	1881	Republicans	Chester A. Arthur.
21	Chester A. Arthur	New York	1881-1885	Republicans	
22	Grover Cleveland	New York	1885-1889	Democrats	Thomas A. Hendricks.
23	Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	1889-1893	Republicans	Levi P. Morton.
24	Grover Cleveland	New York	1893-1897	Democrats	Adlai E. Stevenson.
25	William McKinley	Ohio	1897—	Republicans	Garret A. Hobart.

THE COUNTRY JUSTICE.

"The snow is deep," the Justice said;
"There's mighty mischief overhead."
"High talk, indeed!" his wife exclaimed:
"What, sir! shall Providence be blamed?"
The Justice, laughing, said, "Oh, no!
I only meant the loads of snow
Upon the roofs. The barn is weak;
I greatly fear the roof will break.
So hand me up the spade, my dear—
I'll mount the barn, the roof to clear."
"No!" said the wife; "the barn is high,
And if you slip, and fall, and die,
How will my living be secured?—
Stephen, your life is not insured.
But tie a rope your waist around,
And it will hold you safe and sound."
"I will," said he. "Now for the roof—
All snugly tied and danger-proof!
Excelsior! Excel— But no!
The rope is not secured below!"
Said Rachel, "Climb, the end to throw
Across the top, and I will go
And tie that end around my waist."
"Well, every woman to her taste;
You always would be tightly laced.
Rachel, when you became my bride,
I thought the knot securely tied;
But lest the bond should break in twain,
I'll have it fastened once again."

Below the arm-pits tied around,
She takes her station on the ground,
While on the roof, beyond the ridge,
He shovels clear the lower edge.
But, sad mischance! the loosened snow
Comes sliding down, to plunge below.
And as he tumbles with the slide,
Up Rachel goes on t'other side.
Just half way down the Justice hung;
Just half way up the woman swung.
"Good land o' Goshen!" shouted she;
"Why, do you see it?" answered he.

The couple, dangling in the breeze,
Like turkeys hung outside to freeze,
At their rope's end and wit's end, too,
Shout back and forth what best to do.
Cried Stephen, "Take it coolly, wife;
All have their ups and downs in life."
Quoth Rachel, "What a pity 'tis
To joke at such a time as this!
A man whose wife is being hung
Should know enough to hold his tongue."
"Now, Rachel, as I look below,
I see a tempting heap of snow.
Suppose, my dear, I take my knife,
And cut the rope to save my life?"
She shouted, "Don't! 'twould be my death—
I see some pointed stones beneath.
A better way would be to call,
With all our might for Phebe Hall."

"Agreed!" he roared. First he, then she
Gave tongue: -"O Phebe! Phebe! *Phe-*
be Hall!" in tones both fine and coarse,
Enough to make a drover hoarse.

Now Phebe, over at the farm,
Was sitting, sewing, snug and warm;
But hearing, as she thought, her name,
Sprang up, and to the rescue came,
Beheld the scene, and thus she thought:—
"If now a kitchen chair were brought,
And I could reach the lady's foot,
I'd draw her downward by the boot,
Then cut the rope, and let him go;
He cannot miss the pile of snow."
He sees her moving towards his wife,
Armed with a chair and carving-knife,
And, ere he is aware, perceives
His head ascending to the eaves;
And, guessing what the two are at,
Screams from beneath the roof, "Stop that!
You make me fall too far, by half!"
But Phebe answers with a laugh,
"Please tell a body by what right
You've brought your wife to such a plight?"
And then, with well-directed blows,
She cuts the rope and down he goes.

The wife untied, they walk around,
When lo! no Stephen can be found.
They call in vain, run to and fro;
They look around, above, below;
No trace or token can they see,

And deeper grows the mystery.
Then Rachel's heart within her sank;
But, glancing at the snowy bank,
She caught a little gleam of hope—
A gentle movement of the rope.
They scrape away a little snow:—
What's this? A hat! Ah! he's below.
Then upward heaves the snowy pile,
And forth he stalks in tragic style,
Unhurt, and with a roguish smile;
And Rachel sees, with glad surprise,
The missing found, the fallen rise.

"THE COUNTRY JUSTICE."

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

Up from the South at break of day,
Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,
The affrighted air with a shudder bore,
Like a herald in haste to the chieftain's door,
The terrible grumble, and rumble, and roar,
Telling the battle was on once more,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

And wider still those billows of war
Thundered along the horizon's bar;
And louder yet into Winchester rolled
The roar of that red sea uncontrolled,
Making the blood of the listener cold,
As he thought of the stake in that fiery fray;
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

But there is a road from Winchester town,
A good broad highway leading down;
And there, through the flush of the morning light,
A steed as black as the steeds of night
Was seen to pass, as with eagle flight
As if he knew the terrible need;
He stretched away with his utmost speed;
Hills rose and fell; but his heart was gay,
With Sheridan fifteen miles away.

Still sprung from those swift hoofs, thundering South,
The dust, like smoke from the cannon's mouth;
Or the trail of a comet, sweeping faster and faster,
Foreboding to traitors the doom of disaster.
The heart of the steed, and the heart of the master
Were beating like prisoners assaulting their walls,
Impatient to be where the battle-field calls;
Every nerve of the charger was strained to full play,
With Sheridan only ten miles away.

Under his spurning feet, the road
Like an arrowy Alpine river flowed,
And the landscape sped away behind
Like an ocean flying before the wind,
And the steed, like a bark fed with furnace ire,
Swept on, with his wild eye full of fire.
But lo! he is nearing his heart's desire;
He is snuffing the smoke of the roaring fray,
With Sheridan only five miles away.

The first that the General saw were the groups
Of stragglers, and then the retreating troops;
What was done? what to do? a glance told him both;
Then striking his spurs, with a terrible oath

He dashed down the line, 'mid a storm of huzzas,
And the wave of retreat checked its course there, because
The sight of the master compelled it to pause.
With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostril's play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say,
"I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester, down to save the day."

Hurrah! hurrah for Sheridan!
Hurrah! hurrah for horse and man!
And when their statues are placed on high
Under the dome of the Union sky,
The American soldiers' Temple of Fame,
There with the glorious General's name
Be it said in letters both bold and bright:
"Here is the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight,
From Winchester—twenty miles away!"

T. B. READE.

A MOVING SERMON.

My beloved brethering, before I take my text I must tell you about parting with my old congregation at Watkinsville, a little town named in honor of your speaker. On the morning of last Sabbath I went into the meeting-house to preach my farewell sermon. Just in front of me sot the old fathers and mothers in Israel; the tears coursed down their furrowed cheeks; their tottering forms, and quivering lips breathed out a sad "Fare ye well, Brother Watkins, ah!" Behind them sot the middle aged men and matrons; health and vigor beamed from every countenance; and as they looked up, I could see in their dreamy eyes a "Fare ye well, Brother

Watkins, ah!" Behind them sot the girls and boys, that I had baptized and gathered into the Sunday-school. Many times had they been rude and boisterous, but now their merry laugh was hushed, and in their silence I could hear, "Fare ye well, Brother Watkins, ah!" Around on the back seats, and in the aisles stood and sot the colored brethering, with their black faces and honest hearts, and as I looked upon them I could see a "Fare ye well, Brother Watkins!" When I had finished the discourse and shaken hands with the brethering-ah! I passed out to take a look at the old church, ah! The broken steps, the flopping blinds, and the moss-covered roof suggested only, "Fare ye well, Brother Watkins, ah!"

I mounted my old gray mar' with my earthly possessions in my saddle-bags, and as I passed down the streets the servant girls stood in the doors, and with their brooms waved me a "Fare ye well, Brother Watkins, ah!"

I passed through the village, and came down to the creek, my old mar' stopped to drink. I could hear the water rippling over the pebbles, and even the little fishes gathered round and looked up; all seemed to say, "Fare ye well, Brother Watkins, ah!" I was slowly passing up the hill, meditating upon the sad vicissitudes and mutations of life, when suddenly out bounded a big hog from a fence corner, with, aboo! aboo! and I came to the ground with my saddle-bags by my side. As I lay in the dust of the road my old gray mar' ran up the hill, and as she turned the top she waved her tail back at me seemingly to say—"Farewell, Brother Watkins, ah!" I tell you, my brethering, it is affecting times to part with a congregation you have been with for thirty years, ah! And also such a good old mar' as mine was-ah!—*Anonymous.*

MARY'S LAMB WITH VARIATIONS.

Mary had a little lamb
As black as a rubber shoe,
And everywhere that Mary went
He emigrated too.
He went with her to church one day—
The folks hilarious grew
To see him walk demurely
Into Deacon Allen's pew.
The worthy deacon quickly let
His angry passion rise,
And gave him an unchristian kick
Between his sad brown eyes.
This landed lamby in the aisle;
The deacon followed fast
And raised his foot again,—alas!
That first kick was his last;
For Mr. Sheep walked slowly back
About a rod, 'tis said,
And ere the deacon could retreat
He stood him on his head.
The congregation then arose
And went for that 'ere sheep,
When several well directed butts
Just piled them in a heap.
Then rushed they straightway for the door
With curses long and loud,
While lamby struck the hindmost man
And shoved him through the crowd.

The minister had often heard
That kindness would subdue
The fiercest beast. "Aha!" he said,
"I'll try that game on you."
And so he kindly, gently called,
"Come, lamby, lamby, lamb,
To see the folks abuse you so
I grieved and sorry am."
With kind and gentle words he came
From that tall pulpit down,
Saying, "Lamby, lamby, lamb,—
Best sheepy in the town!"
The lamb quite dropped his humble air,
And rose from off his feet,
And when the parson landed he
Was past the hindmost seat.
As he shot out the open door,
And closed it with a slam,
He named a California town—
I think 'twas "Yuba Dam."

—*Anonymous.*

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